"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair and cooler, northwesterly winds diminishing.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,379. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99¼c; cash corn, 33½c; cash cotton, 7c.

FOREIGN.—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, with her shaft broken, has been sighted off Kinsale in tow of the British steamer Memnon. One vessel passed her, before she was picked up by the steamer Island, without paying any attention to the signal gun she fired. Her passengers were landed at Queenstown. Fire destroyed 150 stores in a bazaar of Kabul, Afghanistan, and several persons were cremated. The Bank of England's announcement of its willingness to hold a fifth of its bullion reserve in silver under certain conditions has been followed by a threat of some of the Trustees to sell their stock if the policy is carried out. Fifteen suspected Anarchists were arrested in Brussels after the expulsion of Louise Michel.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Five men were killed in a collision between freight trains on the Wisconsin Central Railroad yesterday morning.

One thousand operators on the Chase lasting machines in the shoe factories at Brockton, Mass., have struck.

Three daughters of Preston Howard of Port Alma, Ontario, were burned to death yesterday morning in a fire which destroyed their home.

Two young daughters of J. Voorhees of Philadelphia were asphyxiated by gas at their Summer home at Atlantic City yesterday.

Anulfo Arroyo, who on Thursday committed an assault on President Diaz, was killed by a mob in the Municipal Palace of the City of Mexico early yesterday morning.

The London Times publishes Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the English Foreign Office dealing at length with Secretary Sherman's famous dispatch on the Bering Sea controversy.

The situation yesterday in the districts infected with yellow fever was discouraging. Eight new cases and one death were reported in New Orleans and fifteen new cases in Edwards, Miss.

A meeting of Anarchists was held in Clarendon Hall last night, which was addressed by Emma Goldman and others. Protests were made against the shooting of the miners at Lattimer, Penn.

The female sympathizers with the striking coal miners at Hazleton, Penn., who are leading the raids upon men who attempt to work in the mines, are giving the troops much trouble. Gen. Gobin has instructed the cavalry to use only the flat of their sabres upon the women if compelled to employ force. There is no marked change in the strike situation.

Page 2.

John Keller, who attempted to throw Judge Morrow under a train at Belvidere, N. J., died in Trenton Prison yesterday.

The Hebrew Standard (Democratic) announces that it will support Seth Low for Mayor, and gives its reasons for this change in its policy.

District Attorney Olcott, the choice of the Republican machine for Mayor, called at the office of Senator Platt and held a conference with him.

The plans of the Democratic leaders for a union of all Democratic organizations in the interest of the Greater New York ticket are maturing rapidly.

Lewis Kaul, a well-known farmer of Smithfield, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of attempting to cause the murder of Sherman Coss, his son-in-law.

Timothy L. Woodruff yesterday claimed many accessions to the Platt column, among them being Register Granville W. Harman, but the latter denied this, and said that he was still for Worth.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis was asked yesterday what he meant by his remark to Chairman Quigg at the meeting of the Republican County Committee about "playing politics." He said that he did not remember making the remark, but that politicians are always in a position to play the game.

At a special meeting on Monday the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will consider the selection of candidates for controller and president of the Council. Later a full ticket may be named for the county and district. Mayor Strong was asked to preside at the meeting at which Seth Low will make his opening speech.

Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg delivered an address before the West End Woman's Republican Club, in which he defined the position of the leaders of his party and scored Seth Low. He declared that the Republicans would surrender "substantially all the offices" for the sake of a victory by the forces of good government.

The Republican State Committee will meet to-day to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and formulate an address to the voters defining the issues of the campaign. United States Circuit Court Judge William J. Wallace will undoubtedly be nominated, as he is the choice of Senator Platt.

Page 3.

R. E. Bonner and Mrs. E. Edwards won the foursome golf contest yesterday on the Livingston, S. I., links.

An eight-year-old child arrived Thursday on the steamship Britannic. On her was a tag inscribed with her name, and telling also her destination.

Harry Kimball of Brooklyn left his wife and tried to "beat" his way to the Klondike. It proved too hard a struggle, and at Seattle he turned back.

The Governor's match was shot off at Creedmoor yesterday. Sergt. J. Corrie made the phenomenal record of 95, beating his own and all other records by 6.

In the cricket match at Philadelphia yesterday the "Colts" team scored 148 in the first innings. The Englishmen had scored 41 for two wickets when stumps were drawn.

Joseph Lloyd of the Essex County Golf Club of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., won the open championship at Chicago yesterday. William Anderson of Watch Hill, R. I., was second.

Page 5.

It was announced yesterday that the President had arranged to go to North Adams next week to visit W. D. Plunket, an old friend.

Owing to the agreement made by the International Postal Congress, the colors of several of the United States stamps will soon be changed.

The applications of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Trenor L. Park for writs of certiorari in the matter of their assessments was granted yesterday at White Plains.

Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau estimates that the payments on account of pensions this year will amount to $147,500,000, and says he thinks it may be necessary to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage has gone to Chicago for a three-weeks' vacation. In an interview yesterday he expressed satisfaction with business conditions, but said the silver question was not settled.

Upon the advice of Capt. Ray, who was sent to Alaska by the War Department to investigate conditions in the camps of the gold seekers, the Administration has decided to send a small body of troops to St. Michael to preserve order during the coming Winter.

President McKinley appointed his cousin, Frederick F. McKinley, Receiver of Public Moneys at Guthrie, and Edward F. Hobart, cousin of the Vice President, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fé. Many other appointments were made, and several naval officers were promoted.

Page 7

The cruiser New York arrived from the South yesterday and anchored off Tompkinsville. She will be docked for repairs after the Texas is floated.

Alanson Cary, inventor of the Cary process for tempering springs, and widely known among wiremakers of this country, died of apoplexy yesterday morning at his home, 14 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Complete returns from all the schools opened on Monday show a total registration of 214,639 pupils, with admission refused for lack of accommodation to 6,913. The crowding is in the lower grades only. Except in the first and second year, and the eighth grammar classes, there is plenty of room. The seating capacity of the schools is 220,464 children, of which 13,172 have been provided for since last year.

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The wheat market was strong in the first hour yesterday, but became weak and declined after the immediate export demand was satisfied.

Lord Kelvin, the English scientist, arrived from Canada and the West last night and says that Canada is getting her full share of prosperity.

The prosecution in the Luetgert murder trial will rest its case to-morrow, with testimony tending to prove a motive for the alleged crime.

Lever Brothers, who employ 2,500 hands in making soap in England, will build a soap factory in this country, in consequence of the customs duties having been doubled on some of their goods.

John Smith Rice, a Wall Street broker who disappeared last May after withdrawing $5,000 from his bank, has returned from his mysterious absence, and is now at Saranac Lake with his family.

The hearing in the contest of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Higgins was begun by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. She left an estate valued at $300,000, of which her husband received only about $5,000.

Quezaltenango, a Government stronghold, has fallen into the hands of revolutionists in Guatemala and the Dictatorship of President Barrios. It may jeopardize the proposed union of the Central American republics.

The special Rapid Transit Commissioners again heard testimony yesterday as to the cost of the system as proposed. Expert Crowell testified that the total cost will be at least $54,618,519. Chief Engineer Parsons's estimate is $29,396,412.

Gov. Black has approved an amendment to the civil service regulations placing police courts, Magistrates' courts, Courts of Special Sessions, and minor civil courts in cities under the jurisdiction of local boards.

The first protest against the penalities clause of the new tariff law has been filed with the United States General Appraisers. It is proposed by counsel for the importers to take testimony as to the exact time when the tariff bill was signed by the President.

It was reported yesterday that the Rev. George C. Houghton of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Hoboken is to succeed his uncle, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, in the rectorship of the Church of the Transfiguration, also known as "The Little Church Around the Corner."

An Italian sailor, said by his Captain to be insane, was taken from the bark Speme by the harbor police yesterday. He was chained to the forecastle and was much emaciated. He declared that he was sane and had been maltreated by the officers and crew of the vessel and partly starved.

George Gould returned from Europe on the steamship St. Louis, and denied that he intended to sell his holding of Manhattan stock. Thomas G. Shearman, the single-tax advocate, also a passenger, announced that he was in favor of Seth Low for the Mayoralty, and would prefer him in that office to Henry George.

The second brigade of Gen. Blood's division operating on the British-Indian frontier lost 16 killed and wounded in an engagement with the Momunds. The Sikhs who led the attack, were driven back at first by the enemy. Gen. Jeffreys became separated from the main column at night, and his party suffered considerable loss before assistance came.

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WAR ON NEGRO OFFICIALS.

The Attempt to Assassinate the Postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., a Carefully Planned Crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—The attempt to kill Postmaster Loftin of Hogansville on Wednesday night turns out to have been a carefully planned crime, which only failed of its purpose through faulty marksmanship. Loftin received a decoy letter asking him to meet some friends at a designated place. As he left his house he was fired upon, and when he turned to run into the house the door was filled with shot.

There was great opposition to the appointment of Loftin as Postmaster because of his color. He had been teacher of the negro school, and was a leading politician of his race. Though appointed about four months ago he has never actually held the office, as the Cleveland incumbent has held on and still transacts all the business of the office as though Loftin did not exist. The latter receives the mail in name only, and the white man takes full charge. Loftin was about to bring matters to a crisis by demanding actual possession of the office, when the decoy note and the subsequent shooting warned him that it would not do to trifle with Hogansville people. About a year ago his brother, who was a revenue officer, was shot dead, and his assassin has not been apprehended.

A curious story is told of the Harrison Postmaster, named Clopton, who is also a negro. The office was boycotted, and the inhabitants mailed their letters on the railway mail car. The Postmaster was warned that he would be killed if he ever touched a white man's letter. At last he went to his enemies and told them that if they would indorse him for a porter's place in the Pullman car service he would resign and leave town. All the people of the town signed his application, and he secured the appointment, and is now on one of the regular sleepers which runs out of New York.

Mayor H. H. Jenkins of Hogansville furnished to-day a signed statement as follows: "There is not one word of truth in the published statements about the shooting of the negro Postmaster at Hogansville, except that he was shot. One person entered his back yard at 7:30 o'clock and fired three shots at him, one taking effect in his arm, while he sat on his back piazza. No one knows whether he was black or white, or some tramp, or why Loftin was shot. It was a flesh wound."

The fact remains, however, that Loftin's appointment was made against the protest of a majority of the citizens of Hogansville, and it is generally believed that politics led to the attempt to assassinate him.

The Administration to Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—It is understood that the Administration will take some action looking to the apprehension and punishment of the persons who attempted to assassinate Mr. Loftin, the colored Postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., on Wednesday.

MAN LEARNS HIS RIGHT NAME.

C. E. Ingraham of Illinois Discovers His Identity at Forty-one.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—After wandering around the country for thirty-one years, Clarence Edward Ingraham yesterday discovered who he really was. In the meantime he had married, and is the father of two children—Ida Jane, eighteen years old, and Charles, fifteen years old.

Mr. Ingraham is forty-one years old, and his home is in Edgar, Edgar County, Ill., where he owns a farm of twenty acres, and is also engaged in the painting business. Ever since he was four years old he has gone by the name of Edgar A. Fulton, and under that name he was married and his children were born. During the last few years Mr. Ingraham has been worried about his name, and at last decided to settle the matter. He will ask the Legislature to change his name back from Fulton to Ingraham.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

Eight New Cases and One Suspicious Death Reported in New Orleans.

THE SITUATION DISCOURAGING

Officials and Citizens Engaged in a Thorough Sanitary Campaign—Private Schools Closed—Arrangements for the Shipment of Merchandise.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Zena Braunner, of Webster and Second Streets, Carrollton, died to-day. The case was reported as suspicious on Sept. 13 by Dr. Bell, and was later declared one of yellow fever. Eight new cases of yellow fever have been reported here.

Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the month, and there seems to have been a rapid development of germs. The physicians still feel, however, that there is much that is satisfactory in the situation. It is true, however, that the new cases to-day represent the extreme upper, the extreme lower, and the central portion of the city, but the opinion is still expressed that the disease may be controlled, and that there is no imminent danger of an epidemic.

Secretary Patton of the Board of Health said this evening: "The appearance of eight cases to-day is not necessarily alarming. I said three days ago that the prospects seemed to point to the development here of at least fifty cases, as a result of constant intercourse we have been having with the infected towns on the gulf coast, and the fact that a promiscuous throng of some 700 or 800 people had hastened into the city on the Monday evening following the declaration of the Ocean Springs sickness to be yellow fever.

"We have had now 28 cases and 2 deaths. The majority of the remaining cases are improving. It is quite likely that there will appear numerous cases in New Orleans, but the situation is not distressing and the chances of a disastrous epidemic are remote."

There has been no relaxation of the efforts on the part of the authorities to control the disease. The force of Inspectors and police officers is being steadily increased, and quarantine measures are becoming more and more rigorous. On the whole, the weather conditions to-day were advantageous.

A heavy rainstorm this afternoon, lasting for several hours, flooded the streets, thoroughly flushed the gutters, and tempered the atmosphere. To-night the city is comparatively calm. People continue to leave in small parties, but there is nothing like an exodus.

The situation was somewhat quieter today at Ocean Springs. Three cases, however, were reported. The report of the Board of Health at Biloxi to-day says that there are nineteen cases of actual yellow fever under treatment, with diagnosis reserved as to twelve cases.

There were seven new cases reported in the twenty-four hours ended yesterday. The New Orleans Board of Health announced to-night that many of the older cases of yellow fever that have been heretofore reported are progressing rapidly toward recovery.

The work of cleaning progresses and the number of volunteers increases. Entire districts have been parceled out among citizens. Upon invitation of President Hayden of the Whitney Bank the Presidents of the trade organizations, business men, and health officials met to-night and arranged a plan whereby the laboring people will contribute with citizens generally in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the city.

Various private schools in the surrounding country have closed. Jefferson College suspended yesterday. All the local private schools will close also. The public schools of New Orleans are not scheduled to open until October, but the opening will be postponed if fever still prevails at the end of the next two weeks.

Business houses here were engaged today in notifying their customers in the country of the steps that have been taken to fumigate all merchandise and render it proof against germs. Dr. Carlest of the Marine Hospital Service and President Oliphant and Prof. Metz have arranged a series of classes of articles of merchandise which can be transported from New Orleans without danger in accordance with the regulations of State and Inter-State quarantine, and which are essentially the same as those required of similar articles of merchandise before entry into the United States from places infected with yellow fever, such as Cuba and Brazil.

Certificates are to accompany all goods shipped and are to be subject to the inspection of Government health officials. It is anticipated that the effect of this action will be to remove most of the harmful restrictions which the smaller towns have imposed on freight shipped from New Orleans.

FIFTEEN NEW CASES.

The Mississippi State Board of Health Receives a Serious Report from Edwards.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 17.—Dr. Purnell reports to the State Board of Health fifteen new cases of yellow fever at Edwards. This is the worst report yet. Four trained nurses were sent to Edwards by special train to-night.

ALARM AT JACKSON SUBSIDING.

Citizens of Mississippi's Capital Become More Hopeful.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 17.—Matters have assumed a quieter tone here to-day, and those few people who are left in town are in hope that the yellow fever will not reach them. A meeting of citizens was held today, at which arrangements were made for a special train of twelve coaches to be used in case of an emergency.

Dr. Harris of Vicksburg arrived at Nitta Youma, Miss, this morning and took charge of the Cameron case. His diagnosis shows symptoms of yellow fever and dengue, but the patient is too near well to determine which it is. Cameron was up to-day and improving rapidly. If he has yellow fever it is a remarkably light case.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

Many Refugees from Infected Districts Coming North.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Surgeon General Wyman to-day issued the following telegraphic report from Atlanta from Surgeon Sawtelle, the official in charge of the Georgia district, in the campaign against the yellow fever:

"About 500 refugees are now in Atlanta. The health authorities are aiding them to reach Northern places by issuing health certificates after thorough examination of each person."

There are no malarial diseases in the city. The exodus from infected districts continues, many passing through Atlanta to points North and East.

Suspicious Case in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 17.—What is possibly a case of yellow fever has developed here in the City Hospital. Claude Anderson, a negro boy, seven years old, was taken to the hospital yesterday from a negro lodging house on East Twelfth Street, in the central part of the city. The boy came here from Mississippi six days ago.

Died in a Kentucky Station.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Sept. 17.—Lizzie Bowena, a white woman, died in the station here this morning. She was taken from the train last night, and her death is said to have resulted from yellow fever.

DIAZ'S ASSAILANT LYNCHED

A Mob Kills the Prisoner in the Municipal Palace of the City of Mexico.

HIS BODY HACKED TO PIECES

The Police Who Were Guarding Him Overpowered at 1 o'Clock in the Morning by a Body of Two Hundred Men.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—A sensational sequel to yesterday's attack on President Diaz occurred this morning, when Anulfo Arroyo was lynched by a band of the common people, determined on revenge. It was an act unprecedented in the history of the country.

At 1 o'clock in the morning a number of men forced their way into the Municipal Palace, ascended the stairway, overcame the guards, and made their way to the office of the Inspector General of Police, and killed Arroyo, whom they found there. The killing was a wild and savage scene and was followed by a noisy retreat.

The Assistant Chief of Police, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, was awakened by the noise. He arose and ran to the balcony, firing his pistol as a signal for help. At the same time he called to a policeman who was in sight to make an attempt to detain the lynchers, who were making their escape. The firing of pistols and the whistles of policemen brought other officers, who succeeded in capturing a score of persons.

It was not long before the Inspector General and Inspector Villavicencio arrived on horseback. When the police entered the room they found the body of the dead man lying in the middle of the floor. It was literally hacked to pieces with knife stabs. Near the body were found a door bar and several knives and other instruments.

The men who were captured refused to talk. At 2 o'clock a group of people was found on one of the side streets a few blocks from Zocalo. They were discussing the lynching. They appeared to know all about the affair, and evidently had knowledge as to its origin and inspiration, but when they were approached by reporters they suddenly became non-communicative. On several other streets reporters found people who seemed to know all about the killing.

When Arroyo was surprised by the lynchers he was sitting in a chair in the northeast corner of what once was Gen. Carbellada's private office. The gendarmes who were guarding him were unarmed. Over 200 people penetrated the building. When they surprised Arroyo he was in a straitjacket and could make no resistance. He seemed too terrified to speak.

General satisfaction was expressed here to-day as the news of the lynching spread through the city, although the business and professional men said they deplored the act of mob violence, and feared it would be misinterpreted abroad. Some of the highest officials of the Government said that they were puzzled to account for this outburst of popular feeling, and regretted that measures had not been taken to guard the prisoner more carefully.

From the moment when Arroyo was arrested yesterday in front of the Alameda the people kept clamoring for his life. They taunted Lieut. La Croix, who had the prisoner in charge, with not using his pistol on the prisoner. A great crowd, composed of the lower classes, followed the gendarmes to the National Palace, where the prisoner was searched, and then, despite the remonstrances of the army officers, turned over to the civil authorities by request of President Diaz, who was opposed to having the man tried by court-martial, and advised a lenient policy. Accordingly, the prisoner was allowed his full constitutional rights.

While Arroyo was under examination he was asked why he made the assault on the President, knowing how severely the law would deal with him. Arroyo manifested a cynical indifference, and was in no way inclined to regret his act. He declared that he had intended to stun the President, and then, taking the latter's small sword, to kill him.

A NEW BUG IN WISCONSIN.

It Resembles a Bee and Preys on Growing Corn.

EAGLE, Wis., Sept. 17.—This portion of the State is infested with an entirely new species of bug, resembling a large bee, that preys upon growing corn, destroying crops by the acre in a very short time, leaving the cobs clean shelled on the stalk.

No remedy has yet been found for the ravages of the pest.

VAMOOSE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

She Paid No Attention to Signals and Was Nearly Run Down.

The fast steam yacht Vamoose had a narrow escape from being run down off the Battery yesterday afternoon. Her owner, Frank T. Morrill, and two friends boarded her at 4 o'clock, as she lay off the yacht landing, with her bow headed toward Brooklyn. They went below as the Vamoose got under way and started to circle around so as to go up the North River.

Just then Harrison B. Moore's steam yacht Marietta came along from the East River. The pilot of the Vamoose evidently thought he had room to turn inside the Marietta's course, or, if need be, to cross her bow, for he paid no attention to the two whistles from the Marietta.

A brisk wind was blowing down the North River and the tide was strong ebb, tending to drift the little flier down stream and thus extend the circle in which she was turning. She crossed the Marietta's bow at almost right angles, her stern slewing around the while, just too late to escape the larger yacht's long bowsprit. The sailors on the after-deck of the Vamoose dropped to the deck on their faces in time to save themselves from being brushed overboard, but the bowsprit carried away the Vamoose's awning, stanchions, and flagstaff, and from the shore it looked as though it razed everything abaft the funnel. She stopped as soon as she got out of the Marietta's way, and about fifteen minutes were spent in straightening out the wreckage.

Mr. Moore came ashore a few minutes later with a party of friends, and he chuckled an intimation that it might teach the saucy little flier a lesson in caution. Persons ashore frequently stop to look at the Vamoose as she goes about the harbor at such high speed. Other craft in comparison appear as if anchored. But the Marietta is something of a flier, too, having made a record of something like twenty-one knots. She was uninjured.

BIG STRIKE OF SHOEMAKERS.

A Fight at Brockton, Mass., Against the Chase Machine Company.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—One thousand operators on the Chase lasting machine in the shoe factories of Brockton and vicinity struck this morning. The strike has spread to the edgesetters, and at several factories these men are out. A conservative estimate of the entire number affected if the strike of the edgesetters becomes general is 2,500.

The strike is not against the manufacturers, but is directed against the Chase Company and its machines. The trouble grew out of the recent strike of the lasters at the factory of Churchill & Alden. When the men left their work there and demanded an increase in wages, the Chase Machine Company sent its agents to the factory to take the strikers' places. The strikers appear to have the sympathy of a majority of the manufacturers in the fight.

Treasurer R. Walter Shaw of the Chase Machine Company said to-day that he would seek no conference with the strikers and would keep his men in the factory of Churchill & Alden and use every endeavor to fulfill his contract to last the shoes of the firm. He also said he would endeavor to find men to operate the machines in the other factories.

AMAZON WAR THREATENED

Female Sympathizers with Coal Strikers Make Trouble at Hazleton.

TROOPS CANNOT ATTACK THEM

The Soldiers Instructed to Use Only the Flats of Their Sabres upon the Women If Compelled to Use Force.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 17.—Over 10,000 coal miners are now on strike here, with no apparent prospect of a settlement of the trouble. Sporadic outbreaks of violence are occurring near the outlying collieries, and the withdrawal of the troops is not only not considered, but the guard lines of several of the camps are being strengthened and the wisdom of bringing more cavalry is discussed. It was said to-day that if the soldiers are kept here much longer the Sheridan Troop of Tyrone, attached to the Second Brigade, will be ordered out.

A Captain on Gen. Gobin's staff is authority for the statement that an uneasy feeling prevails at headquarters in consequence of the outbreaks of the last few days, in which the female relatives of the strikers have taken a conspicuous part. The brigade commander himself admitted to-day that the action of the raiding women was giving him much perplexity. He does not care to use force against them, and has instructed the soldiers, in case of necessity, to use only the flats of their sabres upon the amazons. A story has reached the General that many men were in the attacking crowds of yesterday and to-day disguised as women.

There was a violent scene this morning at Audenried, which was almost an exact repetition of yesterday's troubles at the same place. It arose from another attempt to start the Monarch and Star washeries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company. About 100 men reported for work at the former mine, when a band of women swooped down upon them with an armament of sticks and stones. Others were stationed on top of the adjacent culm bank, whence they showered missiles upon the would-be workers, while a large body of men and boys waited in reserve behind the bank. The men promptly quit work. At the Star washery, where 100 out of 135 men wanted to work, a like assault happened the same.

A call for troops was sent from Cranberry at 2 o'clock this morning by a scared night watchman, who mistook soldiers for strikers. All the dynamite that can be found in the region is being collected and stored in Turnbach's powder house, to keep it from the hands of the miners, and 100 men from the Ninth Regiment were sent over to guard the house. The watchman saw the lights and moving figures, lost his nerve, and telephoned that an attack was threatened.

Late last night another territory was turbulent. A body of strikers at Lattimer No. 2 Mine quarreled among themselves, and bloodshed was threatened, when Company E of the Thirteenth Regiment, which is camped at Lattimer, restored quiet.

Deputy Coroner Bowman will begin the inquest over the bodies of the dead miners next Tuesday afternoon. Over 100 witnesses will be examined.

Gen. Gobin will not interfere with tomorrow night's big mass meeting unless highly-colored speeches are made. The principal speakers are to be P. J. Maguire, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and George Chance of the United Labor League. As a precautionary measure, a guard of soldiers will be present. Organizer Faney and other leaders have asked that the militia be withdrawn, and Gen. Gobin has advised them that the speediest way to accomplish this will be to stop holding mass meetings and thereby exciting the people.

The only change in the strike situation to-day was the return to work of the 500 men employed at Coxe's Beaver Meadow colliery. The miners say that this is only temporary, and that if the other Coxe men at Drifton and elsewhere decide at their meeting next Monday to go out, the Beaver Meadow men will join them.

COMPANY STORE BLOWN UP.

New Mexico Coal Strikers Accused of the Act.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 17.—A telegram from Raton received here says that the company store at Blossburg, owned by the Raton Coal and Coke Company, has been blown up with gunpowder. The building and contents were destroyed. Coal miners are accused of the act.

Trouble has been brewing for weeks between the company and the miners, 350 in number. Last month the miners, who rent company tenements and deal with the company store, are said to have had but three and a half days' work, receiving 60 cents per ton for mining coal. A few days ago they were notified that they might resume work at a cut of 20 per cent. They refused this and walked out.

MEETING OF ANARCHISTS.

Emma Goldman Protests Against the Shooting of the Miners.

Emma Goldman addressed several Anarchists who met last evening at Clarendon Hall to protest against the shooting of the miners at Lattimer, Penn. She tried to be as mild as possible, and about the worst thing she said was that the workingmen of this country deserved to be slaves and to feel the lash because they did not rise the day after the shooting and protest all over the country.

Kelly, the Irish Anarchist, said he was tired of seeing the slaughter all on one side. Some capitalistic blood should also be shed, and it was time to adopt other tactics than that of merely protesting against outrages. Another Anarchist sarcastically remarked that in this country a strike against a railroad corporation was an act of rebellion against the United States Government.

A DYING MAN DENIED WATER.

Friends of Arkansas Outlaws Ill Treat Deputy Marshals.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—News reached the city to-day by returning Deputy Marshals who have been in Pope County for two weeks scouring the country for the moonshiners who killed Deputy Marshals Taylor and Dodson in that county on Sept. 3, to the effect that one of their number, Harry Bratton of Searcy County, dropped dead while on the return trip from sheer exhaustion, caused by the burning sun and want of water. The posse stopped at a number of residences along the road and appealed to the people to give them water, but they were refused in every instance, and were made to move on by the friends of the men they had been pursuing.

The members of the posse all came near perishing for want of water, the streams within reach having all dried up. They went twenty hours without wetting their lips. When Russellville was reached Bratton's body was buried.

DESTINED TO A TRAGIC DEATH.

A Newark Man, Saved from Drowning, Killed by a Train.

NEWARK, Sept. 17.—John Hanley, who was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train in Harrison last night, died early this morning in St. Michael's Hospital, in this city. Hanley was about thirty-five years of age. He is survived by a widow and two sisters.

Twenty-four years ago he became famous by being the only child saved from the wreck of the steamship Atlantic, which went down off Nova Scotia April 1, 1873. Five hundred and forty-seven persons were drowned or froze to death and 429 were saved. All those who survived were men with the exception of Hanley. When he reached this city he was given a purse by the citizens and made considerable money by the sale of his photographs. His father, mother, and brother were drowned in the wreck.

TWO KILLED BY GAS.

A Philadelphian's Daughters Asphyxiated at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 17.—Two young daughters of J. Voorhees of Philadelphia were found to-day asphyxiated at their Summer home, on Pacific Avenue. When the children did not arise at the usual hour this morning, one of the family went to their room to awaken them. Repeated knocks brought no answer.

The door was broken in, and the room was found to be full of gas, and both of the children were dead. It is supposed that they went to bed and accidentally left the gas turned on.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire on the Canadian Shore of Lake Erie.

CHATHAM, Ontario, Sept. 17.—Three daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death this morning in their home, at Port Alma, on the shore of Lake Erie. The rest of the family escaped from the burning building. The girls were aged sixteen, ten, and six years, respectively.

How the fire originated is not known. Mr. Howard, who is a well-to-do farmer, awoke this morning and found his house in flames. He, Mrs. Howard, and three sons escaped. One of the three girls, after escaping, was seen to rush back into the blazing house in an attempt to save her sisters, but all three perished. Two of the sons were badly burned, and Mrs. Howard was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

AN AERONAUT'S WILD RIDE.

His Balloon Caught in a Storm in the White Mountains.

WEST MINOT, Me., Sept. 17.—Mr. Allen, the Providence aeronaut, started in his balloon yesterday about 3 P. M. from St. Johnsbury, Vt., with his daughter. After cruising around a short time, he let the girl out of the basket near St. Johnsbury. He started again, and was caught in a thunderstorm, drifting toward the White Mountains.

The balloon was stopped by his anchor catching in trees, and was held there three hours, when the fury of the storm broke it away. It drifted about until it passed over Lewiston, several hundred miles from the starting point. Ward Harrington of West Minot, hearing cries for help, ran out and, catching hold of the anchor rope, succeeded, with the help of neighbors, in pulling Mr. Allen to earth once more.

COLLISION KILLS FIVE MEN.

Serious Accident on the Wisconsin Central Railway.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 17.—A wreck occurred on the Wisconsin Central Railroad six miles west of this city at 4 o'clock this morning, resulting in the death of five men and the injury of several others. Two freight trains, through a mistake in orders, while going forty miles an hour, met on a curve, and, without giving the engineers and firemen time to jump, came together with great force. The dead are Engineer Warren, Engineer Smith, Fireman Smiley, Brakeman Miller, and an unknown man, who was riding between cars. It is thought others are buried in the wreck.

Two brakemen were taken from the wreck seriously injured. Two passengers in the caboose were slightly hurt. It is not known where the blame lies, but it is rumored that both trains were given the right of way.

MARSHALL FIELD'S GIFT.

He Donates $50,000 to a Church Whose Pastor He Likes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—It is reported that Marshall Field, the millionaire dry goods merchant, has donated ground worth $50,000, located on the east side of Drexel Boulevard, near Forty-seventh Street, to the congregation of the Kenwood Presbyterian Church, for a new edifice that is to cost $250,000. Mr. Field is a warm personal friend and adviser of the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, the founder of the church, and it is to this friendship that the gift is ascribed.

The Kenwood Presbyterian Church at present occupies a humble little frame chapel at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue. It was founded a little over two years ago.

DEATH FROM A MAN'S KICK.

John Rudolph Killed at Chadd's Ford, Penn., and Dreadon Arrested.

READING, Penn., Sept. 17.—A number of men were congregated yesterday in front of a hotel at Chadd's Ford, Montgomery County, boxing and skylarking, when Edward Dreadon went behind John Rudolph and kicked his hat off.

Rudolph gave a shriek, threw up his hands and dropped dead. Dreadon, in terror, exclaimed: "Me and Jack were good friends, and I wouldn't have harmed a hair on his head for anything."

Evan Rudolph, a brother of the dead man, appeared before Alderman Smith of Chadd's Ford and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Dreadon, charging him with the murder of John Rudolph. He alleges there was bad blood between the two and that the kick was given maliciously. The warrant has not yet been served.

AFTER BIG ESTATES.

Persons Claiming Heirship Organize a Corporation.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—A company was incorporated with the Secretary of State today, to be known as the Union Association of Heirs of Harlem, Anneke Jans Bogardus, Edward, and Webber Estates, with a capital stock of $10,000, and the privilege of increasing the same to $1,000,000. The company proposes to collect evidence to establish the rights of heirs to certain estates in America and Europe.

Its Directors are John H. Fonda and Charles A. Risser of New York, John S. Strickler of Brooklyn, Bunnell Fargo of Baltimore, S. N. Kinney of Peoria, Ill.; Elmer E. Burnett of Schuyler, N. Y.; Andrew W. Harter of Truxville, Penn.; James B. Long of Liberty, Ind.; George W. Riker of Newark, N. J.; William N. De La Mater of Brooklyn, Mich.; W. P. Finch of Eureka, Cal., and Marcus Gardiner of Hadley, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has generally fallen from the Middle Gulf and South Atlantic States to the great lakes and St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has risen from the Missouri Valley to the plateau regions. An area of high pressure has moved from Nebraska to Northern Texas, diminishing in magnitude. A storm appears to be developing in the Central Gulf. Showers have occurred in Texas and from the lower lakes, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic coast, except in Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	61	72	73
6 A. M.	60	72	73
9 A. M.	61	76	77
12 M.	62	76	79
4 P. M.	68	73	77
6 P. M.	68	70	74
9 P. M.	67	61	65
12 P. M.	66	57	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	64
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 10 A. M.; the minimum up to 10 P. M. was 58 degrees. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BERING SEA CONTROVERSY

Chamberlain's Rejoinder to Mr. Sherman's Dispatch Appears in The London Times.

NO ASSENT TO HIS DEMANDS

He Says the Conference Is to be Held Merely to Arrive at Correct Conclusions Regarding the Habits of the Seals.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Times this morning publishes the gist of the correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury in the Bering Sea controversy.

The Blue Book covers a period beginning with 1895 and ending with July 30 of the present year. Altogether there are 107 dispatches which show that the United States has pressed for revision since January, 1895.

The Times remarks: "Though Mr. Sherman so far forgot himself as to sign the famous dispatch, we cannot suppose that he actually wrote it." Only the concluding paragraph of the dispatch is republished, all the terms deemed discourteous being omitted.

The Times then adds: "Lord Salisbury wisely refrained from answering the dispatch in detail. He confined himself to imparting a short note to Ambassador Hay, dated July the 28th, 1897, stating that the Government was willing to agree to a meeting of the experts in October, preferably in Washington, and that other portions of Mr. Sherman's dispatch, in so far as they required any reply from Her Majesty's

CHAIRMAN QUIGG'S SPEECH

He Defines the Position of the Leaders of the Regular Republican Organization.

ADDRESS MADE TO WOMEN

He Scores Seth Low and Declares that the Republicans Would Surrender All the Offices for the Sake of Good Government.

The position of the leaders of the regular Republican organization in this city was pretty clearly defined by Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, in a spirited address to the West End Woman's Republican Association, delivered at their headquarters, 102 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, urging them to lend their efforts to vigorous campaign work. He scored Seth Low sharply, and declared that while his (Quigg's) party would surrender "substantially all the offices" for the sake of a victory by the forces of good government, they would not take for Mayor a man who had been nominated on a platform which said that the Republican Convention was of no account.

After reviewing National politics, attributing the return of prosperity to the Republican Party, and scoring Democrats for having done nothing but criticise from time immemorial, Mr. Quigg started in to prove the necessity of allying everybody possible against Tammany and the coming Bryanism of 1900. He said:

"Three years ago, when we were undertaking to elect a Mayor, we sought, or at least accepted, the aid of independent Democrats, and in accordance with the demands of the Committee of Seventy we subscribed to non-partisanship. Nobody seemed to think it meant much. The reform ticket was elected, and then our independent friends began to put a new interpretation on non-partisanship. Certain folks seemed to think it meant that only Democrats should be put in office, an opinion that seemed in fact to have great power with the Mayor. Many queer appointments were made, but the government was administered by gentlemen of different ideas with considerable success. Now when the Republican Party, feeling sure of the way to win this election, seeks to unite all the elements opposed to Tammany Hall by the methods of 1894, the new non-partisans, who don't accept Mayor Strong's idea of non-partisanship, distributing offices to Democrats and Republicans in proportion as they contributed strength to the election, say there must be no Republican Party—'All you've got to do is to come along and vote for our people.' Seeing that they are only 250 gentlemen, acting on their own initiative, and the Republican Party has 83,000 enrolled voters, that seems rather unreasonable. We want to agree with them. We'd do most anything to agree except get off the earth. We'll do the best we can for them, but we don't care to be eaten ourselves.

"Now, you can see at a glance why this whole Citizens' business is a lot of tomfoolery. They can't possibly win anywhere. There are 1,392 election districts in this city alone and 900 in Brooklyn, each containing a Republican association of from 20 to 150 voters. In each one of these there are five or ten men working for the party all the time. Now, these non-partisan people propose to us to disband all our organizations, and say that the next Mayor of New York must respect a man's politics no more than his religion in filling offices. Then he will only appoint his friends, men that he likes. Friend of his? suits him; he's the boss; that's enough.

"Now, just let's follow this non-partisan scheme along. Put in this Mayor. Let's assume that he's a good man. Assume that he's not a liar. Assume that he hasn't said that he'd not take a nomination unless he had proof that he would be a unifying force, and then accepted it when he found that his action would be the greatest of disturbing forces. Assume he's an honorable man and a gentleman, a pure-minded patriot, with the interests of the city at his heart, who doesn't take office because it is honorable, but because it is a public duty. Now, this man must give employment to 18,000 men, and some of them will want to keep their jobs. To do this they will urge him to take office again, and in this way they'll build up a little personal machine. By and by a Mayor will succeed this good man, take the personal machine, and do just as he likes with it.

He'll purloin public money, buy a farm with it to breed horses on, and then go abroad, see the Prince of Wales, and get a crest.

"It's not personal government in Tammany Hall only that develops the boss; it's personal government anywhere.

"We have got to a point in the campaign where union is nearly impossible, but I hope not quite. As Chairman of the County Committee, I shall work till the very last hour in which it is possible to bring about substantial union among the forces that oppose Tammany Hall. I don't see how I can unless there is 'give' somewhere. We'll give substantially everything. We'll surrender practically all the offices; it isn't that. But we will not name for Mayor a man who has already accepted a nomination on a platform that says our convention has nothing to do with the subject. The next Mayor of New York will be named by our party or by Tammany Hall. A vote against the Republican Party is half a vote for Tammany, and for Bryanism, Socialism, and Debsism in 1900. When the votes are counted, the Citizens' Union will be found to be just like the flowers that bloom in the Spring."

"PLAYING POLITICS."

Gen. Collis Declines to Give Expert Evidence on the Subject.

After the adjournment of the Republican County Committee at its meeting Thursday night, at which a resolution was adopted declaring for a straight Mayoralty ticket, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, said to Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg: "We are now in a position to force the issue and play politics."

Gen. Collis was asked yesterday what he meant by the remark.

"I don't think I made it," he replied. "As nearly as I can recollect, what I said was that we had defined our position and now there could be no misunderstanding it."

"Are you sure that you said nothing about being in a position to play politics?" he was asked.

"I am quite sure I didn't," he answered. "Of course on such an occasion one makes dozens of remarks to as many different people which are not expected to appear in print. I cannot remember every trivial remark that I made last night, but as I recollect my conversation with Mr. Quigg, what I intended to say to him was that I was glad we had defined our position in unmistakable terms, or something of that sort."

"Assuming that you did say something about playing politics, what idea did you intend to convey by that expression?"

"Oh, now, you can't expect me to answer hypothetical questions. I scarcely think I said any such thing, and if I did the remark had no significance, because politicians are always in a position to play the game, and I guess it is so well understood that it requires no elucidation."

MR. WOODRUFF IS PLEASED.

He Claims Many Accessions to the Platt Column, but Some Denials are Made.

Timothy L. Woodruff's headquarters in Brooklyn were filled yesterday by representatives from the various wards, and Mr. Woodruff claimed everything in sight. The reported accession to his ranks of Congressman Fischer and Naval Officer Sharkey seemed to please Mr. Woodruff very much.

He also claimed Register Granville W. Harman as an addition to the Platt column, but this assertion was denied last evening by Mr. Harman himself, who said that he was still for Worth. Since the withdrawal of Clarence A. Barron from the race for County Register, Mr. Harman has announced that he will work for the nomination of Controller Palmer for Sheriff.

It is practically settled in the minds of the Platt people that Congressman Fischer will be with them from this time on. Mr. Fischer has made his peace with Platt for voting against him in the County Committee, but the great difficulty will be in holding his ward in line. By a harmony agreement with the Clark faction, Mr. Fischer expected to cause the resignation of President Coddington of the Ward Committee, and substitute a Clark man in his place.

At the meeting Thursday night Mr. Fischer found he could not deliver the committee. Mr. Coddington has so far refused to resign, and Fischer's followers refuse to be delivered to Platt. There is good ground for belief that the Twenty-sixth Ward will not be found in the Platt column. The other wards which declared for Low on Thursday night are the Twenty-second, Twenty-first, and Thirteenth.

The Worth and Buttling people are working quietly, and asserted positively yesterday that they would carry the primaries, notwithstanding the desertions of a number of the ward leaders.

To combat the assertion that President McKinley would interfere in the local fight, Charles A. Moore, a close friend of the President, said yesterday that Mr. McKinley would not cast his influence one way or the other in the campaign.

"Mr. McKinley's declaration to me on this point," said Mr. Moore, "was positive and emphatic."

Mr. Moore took occasion to say that he admired Mr. Low personally, but he could not see how Mr. Low could become a unifying force.

The Nineteenth Ward Republican Club has launched a boom for Police Justice Kramer for the County Clerkship. Mr. Kramer has leanings toward both sides, but he has not yet positively declared himself.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

The State Committee Will Nominate a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—Probably W. J. Wallace.

The Republican State Committee will meet to-day at noon to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and formulate an address to the voters defining the issues of the campaign.

United States Circuit Court Judge William J. Wallace will undoubtedly be nominated, as he is the choice of Senator Platt and other leaders whose influence controls the committee. It was reported yesterday that, while their choice would be virtually unopposed, there was a strong sentiment in the committee against Judge Wallace's nomination, his opponents taking the ground that he would lose votes because of the allegations that have been made that he supported Cleveland and opposed Blaine in 1884, and that he had always been regarded in Syracuse, his former home, as a Cleveland Republican.

It is argued, so the report goes, that it would be bad policy to nominate Judge Wallace, for the reason that the Republican machine of New York opposes Seth Low's indorsement on the ground that he opposed Blaine and supported Cleveland. Senator Platt has, however, it is said, declared that Judge Wallace must be nominated.

The address which the committee will promulgate will strongly reaffirm the St. Louis platform, indorse the Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Black, and condemn the principles of the Chicago platform. Several addresses have been prepared, it is said, and from the best parts of them the final draft will be made. After having been generally passed upon by the committee, it will be referred to a sub-Committee on Correction and Revision.

Among the committeemen who came to town yesterday were William J. Youngs of the First District; Lewis H. Vail, Eighteenth; William Barnes, Twentieth; Senator Hobart Krum, Twenty-first; Francis Hendricks, Twenty-seventh, and Archie D. Sanders, Thirtieth. At the meeting to-day Henry C. Abell of Brooklyn will act as proxy for Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, and A. A. Smith of Ogdensburg for William L. Proctor of the Twenty-second District. Port Warden Robert M. Johnson will fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Henry C. Saffen of Brooklyn.

It was considered doubtful last night whether the committee in its address would make any reference to the local political situation, inasmuch as the Kings County Republican Committee has declared for Seth Low for Mayor and the New York Committee against him.

CLCOTT CALLS ON PLATT.

The Choice of the Republican Machine for Mayor Has a Conference with the Senator.

District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, choice of the Republican machine for Mayor on a straight ticket, called at 49 Broadway yesterday afternoon and had a conference with Senator Platt, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Frederick S. Gibbs, and Charles A. Hess, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Mr. Olcott, it was asserted, has assured Senator Platt that he will accept the Republican nomination and will go into the campaign, if nominated, to stay to the end. He has told his friends, it is said, that he has placed his political destiny in the hands of the party leaders, and will do whatever they may require of him.

At Senator Platt's office these leaders, it was reported, discussed the situation created by the action of the Republican County Committee Thursday night. Unless something unforeseen happens, it is said, the straight ticket programme will be carried out and Mr. Olcott nominated for Mayor. Several prominent leaders, it is said, fear that the growing Low sentiment may upset some of the plans of the organization Republicans.

Now that the County Committee has paved the way, the Assembly district organizations have begun to pass resolutions condemning Mr. Low's candidacy. At a meeting at the Blaine Club last night the Twenty-fifth District Association adopted such a resolution, indorsing the action of the County Committee. Col. Charles U. Swift introduced it, and it was adopted unanimously.

At a meeting of the East Side Young Men's Republican Club, of which Deputy Assistant District Attorney Otto A. Rosalsky is President, last night at 20 Orchard Street, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that District Attorney Olcott be the nominee of the Republican organization in this city and county for Mayor of Greater New York." Mr. Rosalsky declared that "any one who talks Seth Low at this meeting will get this gavel," and he raised it threateningly, "not alone on the solar plexus, but on the head."

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican Club also declared last night for a straight ticket.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

They Declare for a Straight Ticket in the Coming Campaign.

The Central Committee of the German-American Republican County Committee met last night at the Lexington Avenue Assembly Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and adopted resolutions ratifying the action of the Republican County Committee in declaring for a straight Republican ticket for the impending municipal campaign.

The Central Committee is composed of five delegates from each Assembly district in the city, and claims to represent the entire German Republican vote. A number of speakers addressed the meeting, and all united in declaring it to be the duty of the Republican organization to refuse to be dictated to by any outside organization.

Richmond County Republicans.

The Richmond County Republicans are still at sea as to the result of the primaries which were held in the county on Thursday night. Hugh McRoberts claims to have been indorsed and to have carried the county and to have a majority of the delegates to the convention which meets on Monday night. His claim is that he has 120 of the 203 delegates. District Attorney George M. Pinney, Jr., claims to have a majority of four or five, which will be increased before the convention meets. Many of the delegates are claimed by both sides. The belief is general that McRoberts has been beaten and that the convention will show this.

E. J. Seehausen, one of the primary Inspectors of the Thirteenth District of Castleton, was last night served with a mandamus, obtained from the Supreme Court by District Attorney Pinney, requiring him to show cause why he should not sign the credentials of the delegates to the convention from that district.

Seehausen withholds his signature because, he alleges, that one of the Pinney delegates is not an enrolled Republican. Mr. Pinney claims the delegate is a Republican and that his name appears, or should appear, on the books of the party. The rule is returnable on Monday.

Candidates for the Assembly.

An active canvass is being made in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District in behalf of Charles R. Burke for Republican Assemblyman. Amasa Thornton of the Twenty-fifth District has announced his candidacy for Assemblyman, and, it is said, has asked Senator Platt to support him.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET

Candidates to be Selected for Controller and President of the Council.

FULL LIST MAY BE NAMED

Mayor Strong Asked to Preside at the Meeting at Which Seth Low Will Make His Opening Speech of the Campaign.

At a special meeting Monday afternoon the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will consider the selection of candidates for Controller and President of the Council. A resident of New York will be nominated for Controller and a Brooklyn man named for President of the Council. No action will be taken until later with regard to the nomination of a full county and district ticket. The Mayoralty ticket, it is expected, will be completed within the next two weeks.

Charles Stewart Smith, Vice President, and Jams B. Reynolds, Chairman, of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. They asked the Mayor to preside at the Cooper Union mass meeting on Oct. 6, at which Seth Low will open the campaign. Mayor Strong asked time to consider the matter. It was emphatically denied by Mr. Reynolds that the Mayor had said that he would not preside at the meeting unless the Republicans indorsed Mr. Low. Mr. Reynolds also denied that the Union had decided suddenly to nominate a complete ticket. "Our original plans have undergone no change," he said.

"Is it yet possible for the Citizens' Union to accept an invitation to confer with the Republicans?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"We have not and cannot change our attitude in this respect," replied the Chairman. "It is well understood that no straight ticket can be elected under any circumstances, and as only an independent ticket can win, the Republicans should indorse our candidate."

"Then you cannot make any deal with the Republicans?"

"No; yet we feel that the wishes of friends who desire our success should be deferred to."

The Collis Resolution.

"What comment do you care to make with regard to the action of the Republican County Committee in passing the Collis resolution?"

"The preambles to the resolution were positive enough, but the resolution was tame. It represented the sentiment only of the County Committee, and did not speak for the voters. It committed the party in no particular. In any event, it can have no possible effect so far as we are concerned, as we shall carry out our plans regardless of it. We shall go ahead next Monday to arrange for the filling out of our municipal ticket. A number of names have been suggested to us as available nominees for Controller and President of the Council. Mayor Wurster and ex-Mayor Schieren have been considered in connection with the Presidency nomination. We shall have no difficulty in finding competent men to accept these places, but we shall not formally make the nominations until we have carefully considered the availability of all of the candidates."

The Citizens' Union cause will receive a strong indorsement at a meeting held under the auspices of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York at Cooper Union on the evening of Sept. 24. Gen. Wager Swayne, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will preside, and prominent Republicans will speak in protest against handing over Greater New York to Tammany nomination.

What Brookfield Says.

In this connection, William Brookfield, one of the Republican organization leaders, was asked yesterday whether he thought the Republicans would live up to the County Committee straight-ticket resolution.

"I certainly do not believe that the machine will assume the responsibility of turning over the Government of the greater city to Tammany Hall," said Mr. Brookfield. "If it does, however, insist upon nominating a straight ticket, the campaign will be an interesting contest between Croker and Sheehan on the one side and Platt and Gibbs on the other, with the people, with Seth Low as their leader, against both. This is the people's year, and they would then have an opportunity to fight the bosses of both parties. It would be a campaign of the people against bossism.

"If a Republican machine has determined to throw down the gage of battle, the people will take it up, and for the protection of their rights go into every Assembly district and see to it that no man is elected to the Legislature who will aid in hampering the incoming administration of Mayor Low."

Aid from National Democrats.

While regarding the resolution of the Republican County Committee as harmless, the members of the Citizens' Union see in the action which was taken by the National Democracy at its meeting Thursday night, at Grand Central Palace, much to encourage them in the belief that the National Democrats will, at their City Convention on Sept. 25, indorse Mr. Low for Mayor.

Mr. Low had nothing to say yesterday of a political nature. He busied himself in the forenoon with Columbia University matters, and in the afternoon had a conference with Charles Stewart Smith, James B. Reynolds and other managers of the Citizens' Union campaign.

New names continue to be received to the Citizens' Union enrollment. About 1,500 voters have voluntarily asked for membership since Mr. Low's letter of acceptance was received. The total enrollment now numbers over 27,000. By every mail letters are being received from Republicans, many of them men of prominence, assuring the Union that they will support Mr. Low under any and all circumstances. It was reported at the Union headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, that as soon as the campaign opened some interesting disclosures would be made in regard to certain corporate influences which are now, it was said, being used against the independent movement.

WILL SUPPORT SETH LOW.

The Hebrew Standard (Dem.) Announces Its New Policy.

The Hebrew Standard (Democratic) of New York in its issue of yesterday gave its unqualified support to Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York.

In a long editorial on the paper's new stand it says, in part: "As the leading Jewish paper in this city, The Hebrew Standard has always heretofore been a stanch and consistent supporter of Tammany Hall, but it now advocates Mr. Low because it proposes to be independent in this campaign and because such action voices the sentiment of the best elements of the Jewish people of New York, who compose the bone and sinew of its commerce and trade, and who, in the development of Greater New York, based upon a pure and non-partisan administration, naturally appreciate from a financial standpoint the advantages which must ultimately accrue to them as merchants.

"Mr. Low's nomination," it adds, "is not a party one. It is made by a union composed of the best citizens of New York."

LOW'S NOMINATION RATIFIED.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting Held in the Ninth Assembly District.

A mass meeting was held last night at 285 Eighth Avenue under the auspices of the Citizens' Union of the Ninth Assembly District, at which the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor was ratified. The hall was packed with Low enthusiasts. Samuel Seabury, Chairman of the District Committee, presided. J. D. Merrian, James R. Brown, and Alfred Judge made addresses eulogistic of Seth Low and the Citizens' Union nonpartisan, independent movement, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Citizens' Union of the Greater New York, in obedience to a popular demand unparalleled in the history of any municipality, has tendered the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York to the Hon. Seth Low, and

Whereas, The Hon. Seth Low has accepted said nomination, pledging himself, if elected, "to make an administration that will be honest, broad-minded, efficient, and business-like, and considerate of the interest of every citizen," and free from all partisan obligations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, independent citizens of the Ninth Assembly District, in mass meeting assembled, at 285 Eighth Avenue, earnestly desiring the welfare of our city and firmly believing that the election of Hon. Seth Low will be to the best interests of our city, pledge to him our unqualified and enthusiastic support.

Brooklyn Republicans for Low.

The Presidents of the Republican district associations in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, together with the delegates to the Ward Committee and the party leaders, met on Thursday evening at Grand Union Hall and discussed the Mayoralty situation. The prevailing sentiment was strongly for Seth Low. James C. Cropsey, who spoke for Low, received enthusiastic and hearty applause, while a lieutenant of Congressman Hurley's, named Brown, who spoke against the Citizens' Union candidate, was coldly received.

FOR DEMOCRATIC UNION.

Plans of the Leaders for a Coalition of All the Organizations Progressing Rapidly.

The plans of the Democratic leaders in this city to secure a union of all Democratic organizations in the interest of the Greater New York ticket are maturing rapidly, and the politicians now declare that there will be a union of Tammany, the Democratic Union, the German-American Reform Union, and the National Democrats.

The Executive Committee of the National Democrats met last night at 258 West Twenty-third Street and organized for the campaign, with Col. Robert Grier Monroe as Chairman. The meeting was devoted to making arrangements for the primaries and conventions, which will be held as follows:

City Convention in Cooper Union, Sept. 30.

County and Judiciary and Manhattan Borough Conventions, Cooper Union, Oct. 1.

Borough of the Bronx Convention, Kramer's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Alexander Avenue, Oct. 2.

Council District Conventions, Oct. 4.

Aldermanic and Assembly District Conventions, Oct. 6.

Conventions to nominate a Civil Justice in the Eleventh District of the Borough of Manhattan and in the First District of the Borough of the Bronx, Oct. 5, and in the Second District of the Borough of the Bronx, Oct. 2.

The primaries, as already announced, will be held on Sept. 21.

The dates selected by the National Democratic Executive Committee correspond exactly with the dates selected by Tammany. The politicians regard this fact as of much significance.

The State Committee of the National Democrats will meet Sept. 22 to take action relative to the nomination of Justice Parker for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It was announced last night that Justice Parker would be indorsed unanimously.

John C. Sheehan was at Tammany Hall part of yesterday, and he received several delegations. He was obliged to leave early for his Summer residence in Long Branch owing to the illness of Mrs. Sheehan, which has been serious. Mr. Sheehan said that the story that Richard Croker had declared for or against Charles W. Dayton or any other man whose name has been mentioned as a candidate for Mayor was not true. He said that no such declaration was made in any of the talks which he had with Mr. Croker.

Mr. Sheehan absolutely refuses to discuss the possible candidates who may be put forward by Tammany.

SILVER MEN IN SESSION.

The Committee Appointed at the Holland House Conference Meets.

The committee of twenty-five appointed last week at the Holland House conference of Silverites met last night at 42 East Twenty-third Street to take further action toward the nomination of a silver ticket. The Holland House conference was made up of James O'Brien's Young Democracy and several other silver leagues and associations.

The Democratic Alliance, which is led by Charles B. Stover and Moses Oppenheimer, did not actually participate in the Holland House conference, but the Alliance met at the headquarters, 54 West Twenty-third Street, last night and appointed a committee, consisting of Moses Oppenheimer, Henry Nichols, and others, to confer with the Holland House conferrees. The meeting at 42 East Twenty-third Street of the committee of twenty-five was a long-drawn-out affair. At 10:30 o'clock a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the Alliance, and a recess was taken while the two committees discussed the date for the City Convention.

The representatives of the Committee of Twenty-five wanted to call the convention for Sept. 25, and the Alliance men said that they had been instructed to say that the convention should be called for Oct. 1, the day after the regular Democratic City Convention. The O'Brienites insisted that the convention should be held before the regular city convention, and the committees could not agree, although all the members agreed that a Chicago platform ticket should be put forward.

The result was that the Committee of Twenty-five called the convention for Sept. 27. The Alliance men intimated that they might wait until after the regular ticket was in the field before making nominations.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN OPPOSED.

Brooklyn District Leaders Say that He Does Not Consult Them.

The opposition to Hugh McLaughlin in the Brooklyn Democratic ranks, though not very strong numerically, is giving the old leader plenty to think about. The South Brooklyn leaders, who are the most active of the rebels, have had assurances of support from other parts of the city. The principal ground of opposition to McLaughlin is that he takes counsel with only a few lieutenants, as he has always done, instead of consulting with the district leaders. The malcontents name James Shevlin and ex-Senator McCarty as his advisers, and say that he listens to no district leaders except Senator McCarren and ex-Register James Kane.

Some of the more radical district leaders threaten that if they cannot force McLaughlin to recognize them they will unite with Tammany Hall, where district leaders are listened to.

MAYOR GLEASON'S NOMINATION.

Will Be Named by the "Neither Tea Nor Tiger" Party.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City is to be nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the "Neither Tea Nor Tiger" party this evening. Cooper Union has been hired and the signers of the big Mayor's petition are to be on hand to whoop things up.

He will accept the nomination and make a speech, and he said yesterday that the fur would then begin to fly in earnest. Mayor Gleason stated that there would be voters from all of the boroughs on hand, and he expressed the belief that the crowd he would attract would astonish the Citizens' Union, and the other parties.

AN APPEAL TO MINISTERS.

They Are Requested to Announce the Dates of the Primaries.

The National Civic Club of Brooklyn yesterday sent out a circular letter to all the clergymen in Brooklyn, requesting them to announce to-morrow from their pulpits the dates for the Republican and Democratic primaries, with an appeal to their hearers to attend them.

The Democratic primaries will be held on Monday and the Republican primaries on Tuesday.

Caucus of Willis's Faction.

A caucus consisting of prominent members of the Willis faction in Brooklyn met last night at the Clarendon Hotel to discuss the nomination of two Coroners to succeed the incumbents, Mason and Coombs, and District Attorney Backus. The main object was to embarrass the Worth faction in the nominations for the same officers. According to an act of the Legislature the terms of these three officers were lengthened to four years. It is the intention of the Democrats of Brooklyn to nominate and elect, if possible, Democrats for these offices at the coming election, and then to test the action of lengthening the terms of the offices. By this change of the Legislature Mason, Coombs, and Backus have until Jan. 1, 1900. Among those present at the meeting last night were Theodore B. Willis, Timothy L. Woodruff, Walter A. Atterbury, Joseph R. Clark, and Michael J. Dady.

Silver-mounted Traveling Bags

Some fitted with Silver-trimmed Requisites, as manufactured throughout by The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, represent the highest standard possible in these goods.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

Alderman Oltrogge's Boom.

The boom of Alderman John F. Oltrogge of Brooklyn for Councilman was formally launched on Thursday night at a trolley party of Twenty-ninth Ward Republicans. The party went to Bergen Beach, where they had an entertainment, followed by speeches laudatory of Oltrogge.

Chautauqua Assembly Candidate.

DELEVAN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Chautauqua to-day nominated Erastus Chamberlain of Ischua for member of Assembly. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago platform.

Wants to be an Assemblyman.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Justice of the Peace John Gibney of this town has come out as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for member of Assembly from the Third District of Westchester County.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO USE SOAP.

They Will Give It Away, Wrapped Up in Appropriate Circulars.

The local Prohibitionists have decided to call in toilet soap to aid them in pushing their municipal campaign. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York County Committee, held last night at 9 West Fourteenth Street, it was decided to purchase fifty gross of cakes of fine toilet soap as an experiment. These will be given out, properly wrapped in a circular stating the principles of the party at the political gatherings to be held from now on to election day.

They are expected to serve as a great inducement to non-prohibitionists to attend the meetings. It is intended that the soap itself shall be appropriately stamped, and that on its wrapper shall be printed the following: "Prohibition party soap. Ye voters of Greater New York, clean up the dirty politics by voting with a clean party for clean men. Clean out the saloons, clean out the gin-mill politicians, clean out the Tammany-Platt bosses is our motto.

"N. B.—The inclosed soap will remove Raines law stains, and will also be found valuable to Christian voters, who desire clean hands and a clean conscience on and after election day. Vote for God, home, and the best interests of our land."

HELD ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Kaul Accused of Attempting to Cause the Murder of His Son-in-Law.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—Lewis Kaul, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Smithfield, has been arrested and held in $500 bail on a charge of offering $100 to George F. Anstee to have him cause the murder of his son-in-law, Sherman Coss. The beginning of the affair dates back several years. The hearing has been fixed for Sept. 22. Kaul owns considerable property at Smithfield and also in East Stroudsburg. The details of the case show that it is sensational, and, indeed, it has never been equalled in the Monroe County courts.

ENDED HIS DAYS IN PRISON.

John Keller, Who Attempted to Assault Judge Morrow, Dies at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—John Keller, an inmate of the New Jersey State Prison, died at that institution to-day. He was sentenced from Warren County in 1895 to two years for grand larceny by Judge Morrow.

When he received the sentence he became abusive to the Judge, and Judge Morrow increased the sentence to five years. When Keller was being brought to prison at Trenton, Judge Morrow was standing at the station at Belvidere, and Keller tried to throw him under a train. Keller was taken back to court and the sentence was increased to ten years.

LAURIER SPEAKS IN MONTREAL.

Talks of Canada's Future and Her Relations to This Country.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as Premier of Canada and the representative of Canada to the Queen's jubilee, was entertained last night by the Board of Trade, at the Windsor Hotel, at a banquet, there being over 500 present. His speech contained many statements worthy of note. After treating of the denunciation of the German treaty, and stating that Canada had attained its status as a nation, he pointed out that the American Republic had been the centre of attraction for all Europe.

Touching on the prestige established by the War of Independence and the first establishment of Democratic Government, he said that a new star of liberty had risen in the West, and whatever the Americans could claim Canada could claim also.

The day was not far distant when the tide of immigration to the States would be reversed, and Canadians would teach those welcome immigrants to sing "God Save the Queen" and to become good citizens of Canada. This would be a guarantee of peace.

They would learn there was as much or more liberty under monarchical institutions in Canada as under the American Republic. Ninety per cent. of Canada's products went to Europe by American ports, but that state of affairs must be reversed. The St. Lawrence was the natural outlet of America for trade with Europe.

Albert Busby's Search.

Albert Busby, an actor, of 238 East Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested last night by Policeman Neuschafer of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station as a suspicious character. The officer saw the actor ring many doorbells on East Seventy-fourth Street. At the station house Busby said that he had been looking for another actor, named Beck, whose address he had forgotten. Inquiry at the houses which Busby had visited showed the truth of his statement, and he was discharged.

Olcott's Showing of Economy.

District Attorney Olcott yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen concerning the expenses of his office. It contained an itemized account for the past year, showing that he had reduced the expenses of the office more than 50 per cent. without any reduction in the volume or importance of the work transacted. The expenses for the past year were $58,500, and the saving was $31,504.04.

Koster & Bial's Opening.

The opening of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which was to have taken place next Monday, has been postponed one week. Manager Aarons says the elaborate preparations for the "Faust" ballet made the delay in opening necessary.

Child Killed by a Truck.

Abraham Landau, four years old, of 162 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed in front of his home last night by a truck. The accident was witnessed from a window by the mother. The driver, Conrad Hanrich of 146 Ewen Street, was arrested.

Joe Patchen and Star Pointer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—Joe Patchen and Star Pointer raced here to-day before a crowd of 4,500 persons. Star pointer won the first heat in 2:04¾. Joe Patchen won the second heat in 2:03. The third heat will be paced to-morrow.

Mrs. Spofford's Health Improving.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford is rapidly improving in health. She is now able to take carriage drives.

For Slips of Memory, Changes of Plans and Sudden Emergencies, Use the Telephone Service

LAND FOR ADIRONDACK PARK.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Under the $1,000,000 appropriation for the purchase of land within the boundary of the proposed Adirondack Park the buying of woodland has been progressing steadily. The Commissioners expect to obtain a greater area in the aggregate than was expected when the law was passed. They intend to spend the entire $1,000,000 appropriation, for which they will get about 200,000 acres, and place the title in the State. Thus far they have paid an average of $1.50 an acre for wooded land, and $6 an acre for virgin forest land. They have had no difficulty in getting as much land as they were able to purchase, and at reasonable figures, during the Summer. There has been offered to the commission territory which would aggregate $2,500,000 in cost, but as the commission is limited to $1,000,000, it selected only such parcels as it considered advantageous to the State.

Among the offers made were several by owners of large tracts, who wanted $10 and $12 an acre for their property. These offers were not considered. The commission expects to conclude its purchases within a month or six weeks.

Strike Soon Settled.

A sympathetic strike in favor of the cornice and skylight makers who want higher wages was ordered yesterday on the new St. Joseph's Home building at Eighty-ninth Street and First Avenue, where nearly 500 men engaged in all the branches of the building trade went out. The contractor for cornice and skylight work held out for several hours, but pressure was brought to bear upon him by the other contractors, and he finally yielded and promised to pay his men union wages. Thereupon all the other workmen returned to work. It was reported at the headquarters of the striking cornice makers that the New York Roofing Company, in East Twenty-third Street, and the firm of Muller & Sons, at Forty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue had also capitulated to the union.

Closing of Glen Island.

Glen Island will close for the season with the departure of the last boat next Monday. In a great many respects this season has been a peculiar one. The lateness of the Summer in opening and the chilly weather during July, which brought financial ruin to so many resorts, had its effect on Glen Island at the time, but the unprecedented rush of visitors at other times more than made up for it. Then, again, the season has been extended a week, and the total results show that, as a whole, the business was larger than it has ever been before.

Jumped Overboard for Her Dog.

Mrs. Emma Crow of 427 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street took her fox terrier Pearl to the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street yesterday for a swim. The string attached to the dog's collar was fouled in a rope, and in his struggles he dragged himself below the surface. Mrs. Crow jumped in to save him, and also disappeared below the surface. Policemen Helfeth and McQuade of the harbor police were summoned by a small boy, and they dived from the pier. Both the mistress and the dog were rescued.

Three-Cent Bowery Drinks.

Ernest J. Lederle, the chemist of the Board of Health, yesterday submitted his report on the result of an analysis of samples of three-cent whisky and beer sold on the Bowery. He ascertained that in all cases the ingredients used in the composition of the liquors were harmless. The amount of fusel oil found in the whisky was not large enough to be dangerous.

Gen. Lee in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General at Havana, arrived in the city to-night. The President, it is understood, desires to have a talk with the Consul General over the situation in Cuba.

A Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President and Mrs. McKinley entertained at dinner to-night Attorney General, Mrs., and Miss McKenna, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Day, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

Asks Aid for a Family.

The Charity Organization Society makes an appeal for $150 for a poverty-stricken family, and asks that contributions be sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Grant Street Land Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $16,000. Directors—Josiah Letchworth, Ogden P. Letchworth, Robert L. Frayer, and Frederick L. Pratt, Buffalo.

The de Braeskeleer Importing Company, Limited, of New York City, to import wines and liquors; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—William R. Pentz, Bergen Point, N. J.; Frederick M. Langdon, New York City; Jeremiah W. Kennedy, Long Island City.

The Lake Erie Dock Company of Buffalo, to operate docks, warehouses, and elevators; capital stocks, $5,000. Directors—Horace Noble, Edwin T. Evans, John R. Williams, C. Hunter Bartlett, Frank E. Williams, John T. Evans, Arthur H. Williams, and Alfred Haines of Buffalo.

A. Edmund Hildrick Company of New York City, to deal in leather, cutlery, optical goods, and bicycles; capital stock, $45,000. Directors—A. Edmund Hildrick, Lloyd Arlington Drumm, J. Taylor Wood, J. Williams Macy, and William G. Chittick, Jr., of New York City.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary of War Russel A. Alger, Washington; State Treasurer S. B. Colvin, Albany; Republican State Committeeman Lloyd Baker, Comstock, N. Y.; William Barnes, Jr., Albany; ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; State Senator Hobart Krum, Schoharie; Secretary John Kenyon, Republican State Committeeman, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Roland R. Dennis, London; Dr. H. H. Chown, Winnipeg, Mass.

GRAND—Lieut. Charles C. Jameson, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—E. H. Roberts, London; G. Koehler, Berlin; S. Peirer, Berlin; T. Schmidt, Berlin; H. A. Ramsey, London.

IMPERIAL—Dr. J. H. Spaulding, Paris; Peter Deyo, Albany.

MANHATTAN—Roland R. Dennis, London.

MURRAY HILL—J. A. Maxim, Pittsfield, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—Judge Westel Willoughby, Washington; Judge Robert R. Bishop, Newton, Mass.

WALDORF—Judge Henry B. Tompkins, Atlanta.

WINDSOR—Frank Upman, Chicago; Dr. A. M. Davis, Harvard College; ex-State Senator J. N. Fiero, Albany; Sir William Turner, London; Sir Donald Smith, Canada; Dr. Stephen McKenzie, Physician to Royal Household, London.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.

The Wanamaker Store

THE HUMBER BICYCLES
THE FORTUNATE HOUR

Bicyclists know that September, October and November are the best months of the year for cycling.

The contract between Wanamaker's and the Humber Co. was made just at the opportune hour. The changed prices on the Humbers for 1897 come exactly when the greatest number can receive the benefit.

Present prices are as follows:

$115 HUMBER ROADSTER BICYCLES, $65
$117.50 HUMBER TOURIST BICYCLES, $67
$122.50 LADY HUMBER BICYCLES, $75

No more 1897 Humber Bicycles will be made.

Under the same contract, Wanamaker's has the agency for the 1898 Humber Bicycles for New York, Philadelphia, and all territory within one hundred miles of either place.

1898 HUMBER ROADSTER BICYCLES will be priced ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

FALCON BICYCLES, $24

For both Men and Women. 1897 frames, handlebars, chains, saddles—practically 1897 models.

WOMEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $27.50
MEN'S CONTINENT BICYCLES, $26.50

WOMEN'S DRESSES More and more new Autumn Dresses every day. Not a resting place left here for the last of the Summer costumes. Thus, two groups of beautiful Dresses made for late Spring and Summer selling, must make their bow and depart.

AT $10 AND $18; WERE $18 AND $30

Tailor-made Dresses of etamines, mohairs, serges and canvas cloths. Some have blazer and Eton jackets; others, dressy waists.

AT $20 TO $45; WERE $45 TO $75

Rich Foulard Silk Dresses, in beautiful colorings and styles. They are variously trimmed with velvet, laces, embroidery and ribbon. Only one of a style.

Second floor, Broadway.

GIRLS' DRESSES Not much to pay for these Dresses for girls 4 to 14 years. The last of certain lots not to be duplicated. To-day they are

TWO DOLLARS

each, and if economy is a temptation you'll want to share this tid-bit of good fortune.

They are tastefully made of novelty and silk-and-wool mixed fabrics. Some are beautifully braided; others trimmed with cloth in contrasting colors. Values in the lot up to $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

LILLIAN CORSETS There are good Corsets besides the "Lillians." But after having bright wits at work on the problem for a good many years, we are free to say that no Corset at equal price gives equal wear and comfort and style. Of course, you may get a "Lillian" Corset that don't suit you at all. Our Corset sellers will keep you from making that mistake—if you'll let them. The "Lillian" principle is molded into a dozen models, to suit various figures. We have comfortable fitting rooms and careful people to give all needed—and asked—help.

"Lillian" Corsets have been best bargains of all imported Corsets for years. They are wonderful bargains now—because other foreign Corsets are ruthlessly raised in price. Not a cent extra is charged for "Lillians"—this month, at least. $1 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

ABOUT SHOES To-day's Shoe news concerns every member of the family—men, women and children. The critical will be attracted by the qualities and styles—the frugal by the unusually little prices.

Shoes for Men at $1.90—the sort that sell regularly elsewhere at $3. Black calfskin uppers, double soles of oak tanned leather, welted and stitched. Broad and medium toes. Chance cheapness—but none the less interesting. A size here and there missing.

Shoes for Women, at $1.90, instead of $2.50. Six sorts—both buttoned and laced. Uppers of chrome-tanned Kidskin, with and without tips. A variety of new toe shapes. Welted and stitched soles of prime leather.

Shoes for Children, sizes 8 to 10½, 75c; 11 to 2, 95c. Should be $1.75 and $2. Laced and buttoned. Uppers of strong Kidskin, with Kidskin tips. A few sizes are missing—not many.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S SUITS A chance to-day for just fifty men to own nobby cheviot Suits at less than regular prices. They are made of rough-faced blue cheviot—all-wool, and are perfectly tailored. Single-breasted sack coats, shoulders lined with satin, bodies with all-wool diagonal cloth.

$12 A SUIT

We recently told of a lot of Suits, similar in everything excepting color, and they went in a jiffy. Don't look for these to remain here long—too many men that appreciate a combination of style and economy.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS A grand rally of the last lots of our entire stock of Negligee Shirts. All castes and distinctions are buried for the time being, and they meet on even terms. 742 of them, at this writing. They all drop to

50c EACH

Values in the lot from $1 to $2.50. All the season's popular styles. Ready when the store opens this morning.

Ninth street, near Elevators.

MUSIC New Music finds its way here directly after publication. Instrumental and Vocal Music. You are asked to pay only half published prices.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING TAG ON A CHILD.

Arrived on the White Star Steamship Britannic from Liverpool.

"Mary Hasty, County Mayo, Ireland, through to Mrs. Kneu, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., N. Y., U. S. A.," was the inscription on a tag on an eight-year-old girl, who arrived on the steamship Britannic Thursday night. She was passed through the Barge Office after answering the usual questions. Her occupation, she said, was "going to school," and her capital was "10 cents," which some one had given to her.

She was a bright child, tidy in appearance, and she carried a big carpetbag that nearly hid her diminutive frame as she sat with the other immigrants. The saloon passengers on the Britannic discovered Mary Hasty and they had her sing for them.

Legal Point Raised for a Prisoner.

Julius Columbani, who was arrested at his home in North Bergen some time ago on charge of swindling a man in Albany, N. Y., by selling him two lots he did not own, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Lippincott on habeas corpus proceedings. The hearing was adjourned until Sept. 30. Later a New York officer appeared with a requisition for Columbani. Judge Lippincott had then gone to New York, and Sheriff Heller refused to surrender Columbani, because, the proceedings having been begun, the prisoner was virtually in the custody of the Supreme Court. In addition to this the New Jersey statute forbids the surrender of an extradited prisoner except upon an order of the Supreme Court, even though he may offer to go without legal proceedings.

Morphine Killed Westcott.

Coroner's Physician Schultz last night held an autopsy on the body of Emerson Westcott, twenty-six years old, of Mattsburg, Va., who died Thursday in Roosevelt Hospital. He reported that the death was caused by morphine poisoning.

STOPPED SHORT OF KLONDIKE.

Harry Kimball Gave Up Trying to "Beat" His Way There.

Harry Kimball of Brooklyn, a clerk formerly employed by the Royal Baking Powder Company, got up early on the morning of July 26 and quietly left town to make his fortune in the Klondike country, omitting to inform his wife that he was going. He had only a few dollars in his pocket. He "beat" his way across the continent until he came to Lincoln, Neb. From there he wrote to his mother, Mrs. W. P. Kimball of 341 Grand Street, Brooklyn, and told her that he was going to push on in spite of having to ride on cowcatchers. He said that there were railroad "bulls" (armed officials) at every station, to intercept "hoboes," and one of them had fired at him, putting a bullet through his hat.

When he got to Seattle, Kimball was "lammed," as he expressed it, by the policemen, as all newcomers were clubbed on general principles if they looked like "hoboes." He had to pay 25 cents for a sandwich, and wrote back: "A man who tries to go to the Klondike without funds is a d—d fool." Finding that he could not get on a ship bound for the Yukon, he got disgusted, and has started home, quite cured of the gold fever.

Chopped Off His Brother's Finger.

Richard Heffernan, four years old, of 119 Grand Street, Hoboken, was yesterday playing with his three-year-old brother James. Richard put the index finger of his left hand on a chopping block in the cellar and told James to see if he could hit it with a hatchet. James not only tried, but he brought the hatchet down so quickly that he cut off Richard's finger at the first joint. The wound was dressed by City Physician Simon.

Is Your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves, and makes exertion easy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Angell, M., Willimantic, Conn.; Alice T. Angell, dry goods.
Angell, M., Willimantic, Conn.; dry goods.
Albemarle T. S. Company, Albemarle, Va., E. C. Miller, general merchandise.
Broughton, Lee V., Staunton, Va.; V. Lee Broughton, dry goods and millinery; New York Hotel.
Boxrud Brothers, Red Wing, Minn.; Chris H. Boxrud, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.
Black, Kalt & Co., Springfield, Ohio; J. K. Black, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Burke, N. E., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; N. E. Burke, millinery; Continental.
Block, Kalt & Co., Springfield, Ohio; J. Block, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Stanley, stationery and books; 621 Broadway; Everett House.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bradford, Thomas, & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. D. Bradford, dress goods; 34 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.
Burhans, Field & Co., Hagerstown, Md.; F. J. Burhans, notions; St. George Hotel.
Carter, Applewhaite & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhaite, notions and white goods; Westminster Hotel.
Carson & Perry, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Baldwin, dry goods.
Cleary, John, Jackson, Miss.; clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Newmeyer, mercantile.
Campbell, W. L., Schenectady, N. Y.; Katie Stock, millinery.
Cosgrove, Maud, Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; 147 West Twenty-first Street.
Cornwall Brothers, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; A. C. Cornwall, general merchandise.
Coston, Anna, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Anna Coston, millinery.
Crook, Horner & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Emig, hydraulic engineers; Metropole.
W. L. Campbell, Schenectady, N. Y.; Harriet S. Campbell, millinery.
J. Cullinan, Geneseo, N. Y.; Richard M. Cullinan, groceries; Stewart House.
Davis, L. & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; L. Davis, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dick, L. C., Ticonderoga, N. Y.; L. C. Dick, general merchandise; Grand Hotel.
Donnelly, J., Morristown, N. J.; J. Donnelly, dry goods; Etta Wolfe, dry goods.
Doherty, Teresa, Olean, N. Y.; millinery; 87 Seventh Avenue.
Eichelly, E., & Son, Soxta, Penn.; Robert Gibson, general merchandise.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Hotel Metropole.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, laces and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods, silks, and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics; P. G. Rockwell, shoes; 2 Walker Street.
Fritz, H. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Siegfrund, moldings.
Goodman, Marks & Co., Titusville, Penn.; A. I. Goodman, dry goods and millinery; Minot.
Gray, Miss R. P., Cooperstown, N. Y.; millinery; 351 West Fifty-first Street.
Glass, A. C., Bedford, Penn.; Gertrude Glass, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Gorgums, E. J., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Albert.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, clothing; Holland House.
Hatch & Dean, Norfolk, Va.; C. W. Hatch, men's furnishings.
Hensbach, A., Cincinnati, Ohio; dressmaker.
Hughes, Ellen, Salamanca, N. Y.; millinery.
Kreinson, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods and carpets.
Kinnear Brothers, Tidionte, Penn.; J. M. Kinnear, dry goods and shoes.
Katz, H. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; F. Katz, notions; 24 Thomas Street; Holland House.
Loeb, Simon, & Brother, Columbus, Miss., merchants; Simon Loeb.
Loeb & Co., Staunton Va.; Adolph Loeb, dry goods and clothing, 75 Spring Street.
Libby & Ryker, Ransewood, West Va.; Mrs. W. S. McKay, millinery.
Lee, E. H., De Ruyter, N. Y.; general merchant; Smith & McNeil's.
Mester, Newcomber & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Weber, rugs; 58 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miller, E. G., Youngstown, Ohio; general merchandise; Imperial.
Mabley, The, & Goodfellow Company, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas Haney, general merchandise; Cadillac.
Morchaud, John, & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Morchaud, dry goods and shoes; Sinclair House.
Miller, Mrs. Orville, Auburn, N. Y., modiste; Louis C. Crouse, Margaret Louise; Mrs. Orville Miller, Kensington.
McKinley, Mary, Toledo, Ohio; dressmaking; 32 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Newman Brothers, Owego, N. Y.; George Newman, clothing; Smith & McNeil's.
Otto Brothers, Marietta, Ohio; Charles W. Otto, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
O'Connor, M., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; C. C. Coler, upholstery goods; Holland House.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, cloaks; Hotel Metropole.
People's, The, Emporium, Pomeroy, Ohio; T. P. Elselstein, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Quinlin, K. H., Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; 147 West Twenty-first Street.
Rankin, Frank, Farmington, Penn.; general merchandise.
Rockwell Brothers, Wellsville, N. Y.; H. H. Rockwell, dry goods.
Rockwell Brothers, Wellsville, N. Y.; Mabel Sisson, dry goods.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, bags and burlap; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.
Swalley, C. D., & Co., Findlay, Ohio; W. P. Wilson, dry goods; 354 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. Carr, dressmaking department; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, dry goods and notions; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, white goods, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Stearns, E. W., Fredericksburg, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Smith, Betty, Canton, Penn.; millinery.
Sullivan, Margaret H., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Continental.
Scurritt, Miss H. M., Chicago, Ill.; Miss H. M. Scurritt, dry goods.
Spencer, Mrs. W. E., San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. W. E. Spencer, dry goods and carpets.
Skelley, H. C. & J. R., McKeesport, Penn.; John K. Skelley, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central.
Smith Drug Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. A. Druehl, drugs; Imperial.
Strauss, Samuel, Fort Sill, Oklamoha Territory; Samuel Strauss, general merchandise; Sturtevant.
J. P. Saetwell & Son, Lockport, N. Y.; J. P. Saetwell, groceries.
Sheehan, B. E., Elmira, N. Y.; millinery.
G. W. Satterfield & Sons, Cartersville, Ga.; George W. Satterfield, dry goods.
Summerfield, H., Staunton, Va., dry goods and millinery; Cadillac.
Terian & Barbour Hat Company, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Barbour, hats; 8 Washington Place.
The Solar Gas and Machine Company, Washington, D. C.; J. S. Charleson, manufacturers of gas machines; Hoffman.
Tuttle & Rockwell, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Charles Caston, dry goods.
Wentz Brothers, Hanover, Penn.; C. B. Wentz, dry goods; Metropole.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney, domestics; 335 Broadway; Holland House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Weed, James B., & Co., State Run, Penn.; G. A. Rodman, general merchandise; Cosmopolitan, Hotel.
Yamard, Mary M., Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mary M. Yamard, millinery; 61 West Ninth Street.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The cricket match between Capt. Warner's team of British amateurs and a team of twenty-two "colts," selected from the junior members of the various Philadelphia cricket clubs, was begun at noon to-day. Robert S. Newhall, the veteran player, acted as Captain for the "colts." The weather was clear and cool, and during the latter portion of the afternoon there was an attendance of about 1,000 persons. The "Phillies" won the toss and went to the bat first. While the youngsters, as a rule, fell easy prey to the high-class bowling of the Englishmen, seven of them succeeded in getting double figures, as did also Capt. Newhall. The full team was retired for 148 runs. The Britishers then went to bat, and when stumps were drawn for the day they had scored 41, with the loss of two wickets. Summary:

PHILADELPHIANS—FIRST INNINGS.

W. Thayer, b. Chinnery	21
J. L. Evans, c. Whatman, b. Jessop	9
H. C. Townsend, b. Jessop	9
W. Hinchman, c. Head, b. Jessop	4
N. Z. Graves, c. Stocks, b. Jessop	4
F. A. Greene, b. Jessop	0
J. E. C. Morton, b. Stocks	1
H. Haines, c. Bennett, b. Chinnery	12
C. H. Howson, c. Bennett, b. Jessop	15
A. W. Jones, b. Stocks	1
F. Pearson, b. Stocks	0
W. Freeland, b. Jessop	20
A. B. Miffin, l. b. w., b. Stocks	10
T. R. Swift, b. Jessop	4
C. B. Thackera, c. Marriott, b. Jessop	0
G. Tippincott, c. Chinnery, b. Bull	10
O. Dell, b. Bull	2
T. C. Jordan, b. Jessop	10
W. Graham, b. Jessop	0
H. I. Clemenson, not out	0
H. F. Statsell, st. Benner, b. Bull	1
B. S. Newhall, c. Chinnery, b. Bull	0
Extras	22
Total	148

Philadelphia—12 12 32 38 38 43 55 60 83 83 87 114 114 114 140 144 144 146 147 148 148.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bull	111	38	9	4
Jessop	155	52	12	11
Stocks	65	30	4	4
Chinnery	20	6	1	2

No balls—Jessop, 2. Wides—Stocks, 1.

BRITISH.

P. F. Warner, not out	21
H. B. Chinnery, b. Clemenson	2
H. H. Marriott, b. Clemenson	2
J. R. Head, not out	15
Extra	1
Total	41

Bostonians Win at Cricket.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 17.—The Bostonians beat the McGill cricketers by 15 runs to-day, and did it by good play, hard batting, and lively fielding. This makes three straight games won by the Boston eleven.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Albuminuria, Uræmic Poisoning, and Nausea of Pregnancy. A Veritable Antidote to Albuminuria of Bright's Disease.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond,

Surgeon-General (retired) U. S. Army, formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., Hammond's Sanitarium, Washington, D. C.:

"I have used

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in the ALBUMINURIA of PREGNANCY WITH REMARKABLE EFFECT. When taken in large quantities its influence in such cases is unmistakably beneficial. In one case of PUERPERAL MANIA it was a powerful adjunct to the other means used to effect a cure."

Dr. W. H. Doughty,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical College of Georgia:

"OVER THE NAUSEA and VOMITING OF PREGNANCY, particularly in the latter months, where URAEMIC conditions are possibly established, and IN PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS, URAEMIA co-existing.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

OFTEN EXERTS MARKED CONTROL."

Dr. Caleb Winslow,

Baltimore, Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland:

"I have found the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

of marked service in RELIEVING THE NAUSEA of PREGNANT WOMEN. I FREQUENTLY RESORT TO IT AT INTERVALS DURING THE WHOLE COURSE of PREGNANCY. Being antiacid, diuretic, and tonic, it seems WELL ADAPTED TO RELIEVE the DISTURBANCE usually ATTENDANT UPON GESTATION, and I have no doubt its free use MIGHT REMOVE URAEMIC POISON, and PREVENT CONVULSIONS produced thereby."

Dr. M. L. James,

Richmond, Virginia, Emeritus Professor of Practice of Medicine, Medical College of Virginia:

reported to the Richmond Academy of Medicine "a case of CONGESTION OF THE KIDNEYS in a lady eight months advanced in PREGNANCY, attended by marked OEDEMA, and by URAEMIC POISONING to such an extent as VERY SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED her VISION, RELIEVED by the FREE USE of this WATER for THREE WEEKS. Other remedies were used in these cases, but the FAVORABLE RESULTS SEEMED CLEARLY ATTRIBUTABLE to the ACTION OF THE WATER."

Dr. William H. Drummond,

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:

"In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis of Gouty and Rheumatic Origin, as well as in the graver ALBUMINURIA of PREGNANCY I have found

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

to act as a VERITABLE ANTIDOTE, AND I KNOW OF NO OTHER NATURAL AGENT POSSESSING THIS IMPORTANT QUALITY."

Dr. Preston Roane,

of Winston, N. C.:

"In a case of almost total Suppression of Urine, in a woman in the LATTER STAGES OF GESTATION, WITH strong THREATENINGS OF CONVULSIONS, after exhausting, without effect, the most potent diuretics of the *materia medica*, I put her upon the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

half a gallon a day, which produced a copious action of the kidneys, followed by relief of the alarming symptoms. I ATTRIBUTE THE SAFE TERMINATION ENTIRELY TO THE USE OF THIS WATER."

Dr. James B. McCaw,

of Richmond, Va., Emeritus Professor Medical College of Virginia, etc.,

before the Richmond, Va., Academy of Medicine, spoke of the "GREAT VALUE of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in ALBUMINURIA of Pregnancy."

Dr. Harvey L. Byrd,

of Baltimore, Md., President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Baltimore Medical College:

"I have prescribed

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with the most satisfactory results, both as a remedy and prophylactic in the PARTURIENT or PREGNANT condition, for the relief of troublesome vomiting and the PREVENTION OF PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA or CONVULSIONS."

Dr. Henry Carpenter,

of Lancaster, Pa.: "I have found

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS IN URAEMIC POISONING supervening confinement."

Dr. Geo. M. Miltenberger,

Professor of Obstetrics, University of Maryland:

before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1886, recommended

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

as a diuretic in ALBUMINURIA OF PREGNANCY.

Dr. R. R. Ball,

Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Fort Townsend, Washington,

reports a case of Puerperal Eclampsia, in the "New York Medical Journal" of Nov. 18, 1893: * * * "The URAEMIC SYMPTOMS continuing, the patient was put upon

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

ad libitum; no other water allowed. About three quarts were drunk daily at first. The urine increased in quantity by next day, color improved, quantity of urea increased to three hundred grains. Head symptoms improved. No medicine was given except to keep the bowels open. This Water was depended upon wholly in increasing quantities. At the end of six weeks the patient was in good condition, and her urinary functions were almost normal. She then decided to go off for a visit to a neighboring public resort, in order to try the effect of a chalybeate water, said to have proved excellent in kidney troubles. One week's sojourn there produced such discomfort, constant headache, puffing around the ankles, and general malaise that she returned. Examination showed that the urine was only THIRTY-TWO OUNCES in TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; ALBUMEN ONE-QUARTER PER CENT.; SOME CASTS; UREA, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY GRAINS. The patient was placed upon the former treatment, with IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT in EVERY WAY. The water was gradually increased until urea showed five hundred grains in twenty-four hours, and seventy-five to eighty ounces of water passed daily. The patient then rapidly convalesced and MADE A COMPLETE RECOVERY."

Geo. Halsted Boyland, M. A., M. D.,

of Paris, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, in the "New York Medical Journal," Aug. 22, 1896, says:

"There is no remedy so ABSOLUTELY SPECIFIC IN ALL FORMS of ALBUMINURIA and BRIGHT'S DISEASE, whether ACUTE or CHRONIC, as

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Spring No. 2, accompanied by a milk diet. IN ALL CASES OF PREGNANCY where ALBUMEN is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the ALBUMEN DISAPPEARS RAPIDLY from the URINE, and the PATIENT HAS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE AGAINST PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS."

E. C. Laird, M. D., *Resident Physician, Buffalo Lithia Springs:*

"In the NAUSEA and VOMITING, URAEMIC POISONING and ALBUMINURIA of PREGNANCY, I know of nothing to compare with

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

So uniformly gratifying has been my experience with this agent, that it has long been my habit to prescribe it as a PROPHYLACTIC, as well as a most potent remedy THROUGH ALL THE STAGES OF GESTATION, and to this I attribute the fact that in a practice of well nigh twenty years I have had but one death from PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA. The women of the adjacent country who make use of the waters are notably free from the disturbances and dangers incident to this period."

Dr. T. Griswold Comstock,

of St. Louis, Mo.: "I have made use of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in gynaecological practice in women suffering from ACUTE URAEMIC CONDITIONS, with results, to say the least, very favorable."

Dr. William B. Towles, *Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia:*

"The effects of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

ARE MARKED IN CAUSING A DISAPPEARANCE OF ALBUMEN from the URINE."

Dr. James Shelton,

formerly, for more than forty years, Resident Physician at the Buffalo Lithia Springs:

"In a practice of a half century at and near the Buffalo Lithia Springs, I have noted among the women of the surrounding country who make habitual use of the mineral waters, almost entire exemption from the discomforts and serious disturbances of Pregnancy, which I ascribe to two causes; first, the power of the waters to ELIMINATE URAEMIC POISON, thus PREVENTING the not unfrequent sequelae Puerperal Eclampsis, or Convulsions; and secondly, to its nerve tonic properties, which give support and strength to the NERVOUS SYSTEM at a time when it is severely taxed; and what is not less important, the use of the water by the mother during this period insures healthful, vigorous offspring. In the NAUSEA of the latter months of pregnancy, ESPECIALLY WHEN DEPENDENT UPON URAEMIC conditions, its action is exceedingly happy."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.
Springs open for guests from June 15 to October 1.
PROPRIETOR, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Two Big Meets Are the Attractions in Racing Circles for the Metropolitan District.

CHAMPIONS AT MANHATTAN

The Fastest of Both Classes Will Race on the Breezy Track—At Waverly the New Jersey L. A. W. Championships to be Decided.

In racing circles to-day attention will be divided between the great three-event meet at Manhattan Beach under the management of the American Cycle Racing Association, and the annual race meet of the New Jersey State Division of the L. A. W. on the Waverly Park track, Newark. The big cycle parade in Brooklyn this afternoon will also attract many clubs and unattached riders.

Interest centres in the meet at Manhattan Beach because of the novelty of the contests, and the fact that practically, although unofficially, the one-mile championship of America for professionals, and a similar honor for amateurs, will be decided. In these events eight riders will compete, starting two in a heat, to prevent any inequality in conditions or opportunities. Two semi-finals and the deciding heat will also be run, so that the winner of the race must show his speed for three miles.

The Mile Professional.

In the one-mile professional race the starters will be Fred Loughead of Sarnia, Ontario, one-mile National champion; A. C. Mertens of Minneapolis, five-mile champion; E. C. Bald of Buffalo, acknowledged champion of 1895 and 1896; Fred J. Titus of New York, holder of the mile handicap record; Orlando Stevens of Ottumwa, Ia.; Tom Cooper of Detroit, and Earl Kiser of Dayton, Ohio, half-mile National champion. Bald and Gardiner will run off the first heat. Oscar Hedstrom and C. S. Henshaw of the Riverside Wheelmen will furnish the pace. The riders will receive 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, and the winner will get two-fifths of that sum.

On a similar basis the amateur race will be run. Two men will be in a heat, and single, double single, and tandem pacing will be allowed. The eight riders will be I. A. Powell of the N. Y. A. C., two-mile National champion; C. M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen, one-mile National champion; C. M. Blake of Keene, N. H., half-mile National champion; E. H. Peabody of Chicago, third-mile National champion; F. J. Morse of the Chicago Cycle Club, George Reith of the Harlem Wheelmen, John S. Johnson of Worcester, and C. J. Miller of Buffalo.

A third event arranged is a multicycle race, in which the entries are: Single, C. A. Miller of Buffalo; tandem, O. V. Babcock and John H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen; triplet, C. M. Ertz, W. E. Mosher, and H. Y. Bedell of the Riverside Wheelmen; triplet, J. S. Hendrickson, E. de Martini, and W. H. Spree of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, and a "quad" manned by Jack Jasper, C. A. Heaney, Fred Hildebrandt, and one other, all of the New York County Wheelmen. After all the events are run off there will be attempts made against the records.

Prizes for Brooklyn's Parade.

For the division prizes in the big Brooklyn cycle parade to-day the distribution has been arranged as follows: For Brooklyn clubs, a first and second prize for largest number of uniformed men in line; a first and second prize for the clubs making best appearance, and a single prize to the club best in alignment and marching in the finest order. A special prize has been arranged for the club with the best mascot, and two prizes for the best appearing clubs with less than fifty men in line. One prize for the largest corps, and another for the most martial and well-drilled corps, will be awarded in the military division. In the out-of-town division prizes have been arranged, one each for the largest number and the best appearance. In the unattached division features of competition for prizes will be the largest woman's club, best decorated tandem, best decorated man's wheel, best decorated woman's wheel, and most original costume.

At Waverly Park.

With the annual meet of the New Jersey Division the Atalanta Wheelmen will formally close their racing season at the Waverly Park track. The card contains four State championships—quarter, half, one, and two miles—two open amateur events, and three professional events. The championships have brought out New Jersey's speediest riders, and the two open amateurs have attracted a long list of entries. In the evening the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey will hold a run to Vauxhall Park, Millburn, where will be held a garden fête and watermelon feast.

HAMBURG IS SOUND.

He Will Be Retired for the Season in the Pink of Condition.

Hamburg, the great son of Hanover and Lady Reel, is to be retired for the season unless the Brooklyn Jockey Club arranges a special race for him during the coming week. That is an assured fact, for his owner, John E. Madden, said yesterday that the colt has only two other engagements for the season, and in both of these he would be sure to be handicapped away beyond the limit.

The story printed in some of the papers yesterday, to the effect that Hamburg had broken down, was proved to be untrue yesterday. He was on the Sheepshead track yesterday morning for his daily work, and he showed no signs of lameness.

It is probable that the rumor was started because of Hamburg's peculiar gait. Unlike most race horses, he has little or no action when he moves. His hoofs are never raised more than two inches from the ground when he is in motion, and this is in a measure the explanation of his great bursts of speed. He wastes no energy in lifting his forelegs, and when he walks his gait is halting and slovenly. He is in the pink of condition, and will be retired sound.

Racing Dates Allotted.

The Jockey Club has allotted the following Fall racing dates: Washington Jockey Club, Nov. 6 to 20, inclusive; Pimlico Driving Club, Nov. 22 to 30, inclusive.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rubicon	140	Miss Prim	108
Lord Zeni	124	Talisman	106
Kinnikinnic	122	Rossiter	105
Agitator	120	Her Own	103
Tripping	118	Myrtle Harkness	102
G. H. Ketcham	109		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rondo	119	Song and Dance	105
Dorian	116	Ace	104
Deerslayer	111	James Munro	103
Good Times	108	Jarib	103
Buckwa	108	Hanlon	103
Agitator	106	Loneta	99
King T.	106	Haphazard	99
Elm	105	Partridge	94

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Gala Day	117	Saratoga	100
Isaacy	107	Dacian	98
Handpress	104	Napa	97
Fonsavannah	102	Babieca	97
High Jinks	100	Clit	94
Bliss Rucker	100	Rey Salazar	94
Oxnard	100	Danforth	94
Hairpin	100	Attainment	89

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Hastings	120	Ben Brush	120
Requital	120	Filo	111

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Five furlongs.

Yankee Sam	115	Homelike	112
Dr. Withrow	115	Miss Miriam	112
Mills	115	Clarionet	112
Wasteful	115	Ella Daly	112
Merlin	115	Tent Pin	112
Longacre	115	Moraine	112
Blissful	112	La Maroma	112
Domestic	112		

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Challenger	129	Impetator	114
I. A. Gray	126	Hanlon	113
Lembent	122	Cassette	110
Libertine	117	Chum	106
Yankee Doodle	117	Tent Pin	102
Domitor	115		

LLOYD THE GOLF CHAMPION.

He Wins the Big Match at Chicago by a Score of 162, with Anderson Second.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Joseph Lloyd, the professional from the Essex County Golf Club of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., won the open golf championship for 1897 on the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton this afternoon. His total score was 162. William Anderson, the phenomenal young player from the Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I., was a close second, with 163. James Foulis, now ex-champion, finished third, with 168, Willie Dunn of the Ardsley Golf Club tying with him. Thirty-four men finished the thirty-six holes under 200. The day was fine for the game, and the crowd was large and enthusiastic.

As the result of the morning matches, Willie Anderson was ahead of Foulis by one stroke, and these two were picked for first and second in the afternoon. Foulis encountered several bunkers, however, and was out of the race after passing the sixth hole. Lloyd improved his play in the afternoon by four strokes. He

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Were Shut Out in Their Game with the Bostons.

SULLIVAN WAS IN BAD SHAPE

Giants' Pitcher Could Not Control the Ball and Was Also Hit Freely—Brooklyn Wins a Close Game —Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	85	34	.714
Boston	86	36	.705
New York	77	43	.642
Cincinnati	67	51	.568
Cleveland	61	59	.508
Brooklyn	56	66	.459
Washington	55	65	.458
Pittsburg	54	67	.446
Chicago	53	68	.438
Philadelphia	52	70	.426
Louisville	51	71	.418
St. Louis	27	94	.223

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 17; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 4.
Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 6, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 1, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 2, (first game.)
Pittsburg 10; St. Louis, 4, (second game.)
Cleveland, 14; Cincinnati, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Louisville in Chicago.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Boston defeated New York to-day in the most one-sided game of ball seen here this season. Sullivan could not control the ball in the first inning, and Zearfoss was way off in his throwing. Three hits, three bases on balls, a wild pitch, and wild throws by Sullivan and Zearfoss gave the Bostons six runs in the first inning and settled the result then and there. In the eighth inning the Bostons developed another batting streak. Davis hurt his hand in the first inning, and Gleason succeeded him at short, McCreery going to second base and Wilmot playing right field. Nichols's work was superb, and his support was perfect. Gleason and Van Haltren did excellent work for the Giants. Score;

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, lb	2	2	1	0	11	0	0	Tiernan, lf	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	2	1	4	6	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Stahl, lf	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	Wilmot, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	2	4	0
Long, ss	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	McCr'y, rf & 2b	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bergen, c	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Clark, 1b	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	Zearfoss, c	0	0	1	3	1	3	0
Nichols, p	1	1	3	1	0	3	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Total	17	15	27	12	0	8	0	Total	0	0	5	24	13	9	0

Boston	6	1	3	0	0	1	0	6	,	—17
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Long, Lowe. Stolen bases—Lowe, Duffy, Collins. Double plays—Gleason and Clark; Wilmot, Zearfoss and Clark. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Sullivan, 7. Struck out—By Nichols, 4; by Sullivan, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 5. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 5. Umpires—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYN'S STRONG FINISH.

The Brooklyns again turned an imminent defeat into victory at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon, winning out from the Washingtons in the last inning in the presence of about 1,000 wildly enthusiastic persons. Shindle hit the ball, which allowed the Brooms to score the winning run. A disastrous fumble by Swaim, the Senator's pitcher, in the ninth inning, was the real cause of the visitors' downfall. When the Brooklyns began their half of the ninth inning the score was 4 to 2 against them.

The victory places Brooklyn in sixth place in the league race. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, lf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Selbach, lf	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Grifin, cf	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	Gettman, rf	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 2b	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	Mc'ree, 2b	2	1	5	2	4	1	0
Stenzel, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Anson, 1b	1	1	1	0	11	0	0
La Chee, lb	1	1	2	1	9	1	0	Tucker, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Shoch, 2b	0	2	4	2	1	3	0	Brown, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	Reilly, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Smith, ss	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	Wrigley, ss	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Dunn, p	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	Swaim, p	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Total	3	12	27	9	2			Total	5	12	25	14	4		

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—5
Washington	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Swaim, 1; off Sudhoff, 2; off Sudhoff, 3. Struck out—By Swaim, 2; by Sudhoff, 2; by Selbach. Two-base hits—G. Smith, Selbach, Farrell, (2.) Stolen bases—Jones, G. Smith, Selbach, De Montreville. Wild pitch—Swaim. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The champions won the first game from the Quakers to-day with comparative ease, but in the second they were unable to hit Dunkle, the visitors' new pitcher. The work of the latter was the feature. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	.,	—11
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Robinson; Philadelphia, Orth, Becker, and Clements. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned run—Philadelphia. Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Amole and Clarke; Philadelphia, Dunkle and Boyle. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 2.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—Pittsburg won both games from the Browns to-day. Sudhoff pitched a good game for the visitors, but had poor support. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—6	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 4.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	.,	—10
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hastings and Merritt; St. Louis, Hart and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cleveland, 14; Cincinnati, 3.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—The Reds were easy victims for the home team to-day. The feature of the game was the heavy batting of the home team. Score:

Cleveland	3	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	.,	—14
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 19; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Criger; Cincinnati, Rhines, Ehret, and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Other Games.

In Montreal—Montreal, 13; Buffalo, 6.
In Syracuse—Syracuse, 12; Wilkesbarre, 11.
In Springfield—Springfield, 9; Scranton, 1.
In Toronto—Providence, 7; Toronto, 4.
In Newark—Newark, 9; Richmond, 3, (first game.) Newark, 4; Richmond, 3, (second game.)
In Reading—Norfolk, 11; Reading, 7, (first game.) Reading, 14; Norfolk, 6, (second game.)
In Paterson—Paterson, 8; Athletics, 3.

Newport Yacht Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Rire, Philadelphia Yacht Club; steamer Eugenie, owned by J. B. Herreshoff; sloop Amorita, owned by Mr. Ellsworth.

The departures were: Steamer Mayflower, owned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet; steamer Eugenie, owned by J. B. Herreshoff.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Ituna, owned by A. V. Armour; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; schooner Amorita, owned by A. G. Brokaw; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan.

Lawn Tennis at Orange.

ORANGE, Sept. 17.—A large crowd gathered at the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club to-day to see the final struggle for the club championship in doubles between J. P. Paret and Holcombe Ward, champions, against George H. Miles and J. D. Forbes, challengers. Paret and Ward won in three straight sets.

To-day's scores were as follows:

Men's Doubles, Championship Round—J. P. Paret and Holcombe Ward beat George H. Miles and J. D. Forbes, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Handicap, Singles—Second Round—Holcombe Ward (owes fifteen and three-sixths) beat C. E. Green, (fifteen), 6—1, 7—5.

The championship round in men's singles, between J. P. Paret, champion, and J. D. Forbes, challenger, will be played to-morrow afternoon.

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CHESS CONTEST IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Round second of the Berger system served for the pairing of the fifth round of the international chess masters' tournament, which was played at the Architekten Haus, in the Wilhelmstrasse, in this city to-day. The pairing was:

Englisch versus Schiffers, Bardeleben versus Charousek, Cohen versus Albin, Schlechter versus Aladin, Marco versus Weiner, Metger versus Caro, Janowski versus Zinkl, Teichmann versus Burn, Tschigorin versus Walbrodt, and Suechting versus Blackburne.

The results follow:

Englisch and Schiffers divided honors on the first board, Charousek was awarded a win on the second board against Bardeleben, (retired,) Cohen defeated Albin on the third board, Schlechter and Aladin drew on the next table; Marco beat Winawer on the fifth board, Metger was downed by Caro on the sixth board. Janowski beat Zinkl on the seventh board, Teichmann vanquished Burn on the eighth board, Tschigorin and Walbrodt adjourned their game on the ninth board, and Suechting and Blackburne drew their game on the tenth table.

The following is the score of each contestant up to the close of play to-day:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Aladin	2½	2½	Marco	4	1
Albin	2	3	Metger	2½	2½
Bardeleben	½	4½	Schiffers	2½	2½
Blackburne	4½	½	Suechting	2	3
Burn	2	3	Schlechter	2½	2½
Charousek	3	2	Teichmann	3	2
Cohen	2	3	Tschigorin	2	3
Charousek	1¼	3½	Walbrodt	3	1
Englisch	3	2	Winawer	2	3
Janowski	4	1	Zinkl	½	4½

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.99¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24⅞
Cotton, middling	.07
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Butter, State, finest creamery	.19
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.60
Lard, prime	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.25
Copper, lake ingot	11.25

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@93c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@93c; No. 2 red 93@94c; No. 2 corn, 28¾@28½c; No. 2 yellow, 28¾@28½c; No. 2 oats, 19½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23½@23½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21⅞@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 48¼c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 32@43c; No. 4, free on board, 28½@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05½@$1.07¾; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $8.25@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $4.60@$4.62½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.45; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5⅝@5½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.90; granulated, $5.27.

COTTON.

The cotton market opened yesterday at an advance of 1@2 points, steady in tone, on a better character of Liverpool cable news than had been expected. Following the opening call there was a further advance of 1@2 points on covering, but crop news became somewhat conflicting, hoped for outside speculative support failed to materialize, and selling set in upon a somewhat active scale. As port receipts failed to come up to estimates, however, there developed some hesitation to sell, and the market became inactive, with the advance at noon 1@2 points net and sales to that hour limited to 46,000 bales. During the afternoon the market showed decided irregularity, and in the early part of the afternoon decided weakness. Liquidation became quite active, and prices broke 10@12 points from the highest level of the forenoon, stop orders accelerating the decline. Reports on Southern spot markets indicated considerable activity, but at a lower level of prices, the decline being from 1-16 to 3-16c, with New Orleans showing a loss of 1-16c. The New York spot market declined ¼c, and closed quiet, with sales confined to 345 bales, all spinning. The news was conflicting, with a bullish average, but the trade was disposed to pay little attention to news in the absence of speculative support. Just before the close futures partially recovered on the taking of profits by timid shorts. The market closed steady at a net decline of 5@10 points, with total sales of 500 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.76	6.86	6.65	6.65@6.66
October	6.71	6.74	6.58	6.59@6.60
November	6.69	6.70	6.57	6.57@6.58
December	6.71	6.72	6.59	6.59@6.60
January	6.75	6.76	6.61	6.61@6.65
February	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.67@6.69
March	6.82	6.82	6.72	6.71@6.72
April	6.85	6.87	6.77	6.74@6.76
May	6.87	6.90	6.79	6.78@6.80

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling, was quoted as follows: New Orleans, 6⅝c; Mobile, 6 9-16c; Savannah, 6¾c; Charleston, 6⅝c; Wilmington, 6⅝c; Norfolk, 6¾c; Baltimore, 7¼c; Augusta, 6⅝c; Memphis, 6¾c.

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange makes the crop movement from Sept. 1 to Sept. 17, inclusive of port receipts, 232,200 bales, against 418,370 last year, 194,878 in 1895, and 177,083 in 1894. Overland to mills and Canada, 3,200 bales, against 1,850 last year, 5,540 in 1895, and 14,923 in 1894. Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 84,755 bales, against 100,802 last year, 32,093 in 1895, and 24,482 in 1894.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Middling uplands, 3 1-16d; futures steady; buyers at 2-64d decline; closed quiet, 16@17 points net lower; January-February, 3 11-32d; February-March, 3 12d; March-April, 3 12½d; April-May, 3 13⅜d; May-June, 3 14⅜d; June-July, 3 15⅜d; September, 3 5⅜d; September-October, 3 52⅝d; October-November, 3 46d; November-December, 3 42½d; December-January, 3 42d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	100½	100½	98¾	98¾
December	97⅝	97⅝	96	96
May	97¼	97¼	95¾	95¾
Corn—				
September	34¾	34¾	34¾	33½
October	....	....	....	31
December	35	35	35½	35½
Oats—				
September	....	....	....	24¾
October	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
December	....	....	....	25¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
September	93¼	93⅝	92	92
December	93⅜	94	92	92
May	93⅜	93⅝	91½	91½
Corn—				
September	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¼
December	31⅝	31⅝	30	30¼
May	34⅞	35⅛	33¼	33⅜
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19⅜	19	19
December	21	21⅛	20½	20⅝
May	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was weak yesterday for the greater part of the day, and closed 1½@1¾c lower than Thursday night. Liquidation formed the principal feature of speculative trading. It was largely a case of foreign news against the home situation, the latter having the controlling influence. Right at the opening prices experienced a sharp advance to 97¼c for December on the unexpected firmness of Liverpool, which market was understood to have been affected by less favorable news from Argentine. Opening prices proved to be the highest for the day, however, liquidation being stimulated by heavy receipts of Spring wheat in the Northwest and indications that the visible supply would increase 1,500,000 bushels. Seaboard shipments of wheat this week have been about 300,000 bushels smaller than last, while the interior movement has increased about 800,000 bushels. At the same time the export demand has lately been above the average, suggesting that the falling off in seaboard movement this week is but a temporary affair. Yesterday's export business was reported 400,000 bushels, making about a million and a half bushels in all during the last three days. A factor of some significance on the bear side has been the steady reduction of cash wheat premiums lately throughout the markets of the country. Foreign houses were buyers early in the day. The Liverpool market maintained its strong undertone throughout the session and closed ¾@1¼d net higher. French markets opened and closed lower, but were comparatively steadier than the markets this side. After the regular closing, December sold up from 96c to 96¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—September, 91¾c; December, 87¾c; May, 88⅝c; No. 1 hard, 92¼c; No 1 Northern, 91¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 17.—No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 93c; December, 89c; May, 91c; No. 2 Northern, 88¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Spring, 90@91c; December, 89¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 24¾@25c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 white, 27@27¼c; No. 3 white, 26¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26¼@33c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.50@$5.75; Winter straights, $4.90@$5; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.60; Spring clears, $4.50@$4.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.30@$3.40; no grade, $1.55@$1.90.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—First patents, $5.25@$5.45; second patents, $5.10@$5.20; first clears, $4.25@$4.45; second clears, $3.25@$3.45.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51¼c; No. 1, 52c

BARLEY—31½c, all cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. RYE FLOUR—$3.35@$3.75.

CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.80@$2, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 71@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@70c; Spring, bulk, 65c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy feed, 70c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Close: Barley—Cash No. 3, 28½@45c. Rye—Cash, 49c; September, 49¾c; December, 49¾c. Flax—Cash, $1.05; cash Northwest, $1.07½; September, $1.05; December, $1.07½; May, $1.12. Timothy—Cash and September, $2.70; October, $2.07½; March, $2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Old mess, $9@$9.50; new mess, $9.50@$10.25; family, $11@$11.50; short, clear, $10.25@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8.50; family, $8@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13.50@$15.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6c; 180-lb, 6½c; 160-lb, 6¼c; 140-lb, 6⅜c; 120-lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8½c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 7½c, bid; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@8¼c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Chicago, S. P., 16 lb, 7¾@7½c. TALLOW—3½@3⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6c; lard stearine, 6¼c. LARD—$5; city lard, $4.65; refined, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.45; compound city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5¼c; Brazil kegs, $7.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Close: Pork—September, $8.22½; October, $8.25; December, $8.32½; January, $9.30. Lard—September, $4.90; October, $4.00@$4.02½; December, $4.67½@$4.70; January, $4.85. Ribs—September and October, $5.22½; December, $4.87½; January, $4.85.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; primes mess, 53s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s. Lard—Spot, 25s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady yesterday, with prices unchanged to 10 points lower, ruled quiet throughout the session, but closed steady at unchanged prices to a net loss of 5 points. Sales were 7,000 bags. Sellers were scarce, and there was some local disposition to cover on fears that the market had been oversold for present narrow speculation. Cable advices from Europe and the movement at Rio and Santos continued bearish, but were ignored for the time being, in view of the extreme apathy of speculative interest. The market for spot Rio was steady at unchanged prices; No. 7 to-day's sale was as follows: Buenos Ayres, 814 bales, 52 to 155f; Montevideo, 619 bales, 79 to 256f. The result of to-day's sale was as follows: Buenos Ayres, 814 bales, 52 to 155f; Montevideo, 618 bales, 77 to 155f, and Australian, 112 bales, 100 to 235f.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "We have reached the importing point on Australian wool. American orders filed in London for importation cannot be filled on account of the lack thereof of desirable wool. Australian wool in Boston has advanced 2 cents a pound this week and Ohio fleeces have advanced with it. Territory wool is also higher. Half a dollar is easily obtained for fair scoured fine or good fine medium. Greasy superior Sydney is quoted in London at 21c. It sold at 31c in Boston this week. Greasy superior Port Philip is quoted in London at 22c. It sold in Boston at 33c this week. The sales of the week are 6,734,000 lb domestic and 4,068,000 lb foreign, against 8,768,000 lb domestic and 2,331,500 lb foreign last week.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine and machines, 30½@30¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.49; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.15@$2.20; W G, $2.30; W W, $2.65@$2.70.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—Turpentine, 28¼c. Resin steady; A, B, C, D, E, $1.15; F, $1.25; G, $1.25; H, $1.35; I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.85; WG, $2.10; WW, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 17.—Turpentine, 28@27½c. Resin weak; $1.15@$1.20. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17.—Turpentine firm; 27¼c.

METALS.

TIN — 13.65@13.80c. LEAD — 4.25@4.30c. SPELTER—4.25@4.30c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Poorest to best native steers, $4@$5.15 per 100 lb; stags and oxen, $2.50@$4.40; bulls, $2.25@$3; dry cows, $1.75@$3.40.

CALVES—Poor to prime veals, $5@$8 per 100 lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to prime sheep, $3@$4.30 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $5@$6.25. Dressed mutton, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c.

HOGS—$4.30@$4.60 per 100 lb.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH, Deceased.

Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Victoria, made in the action in the said Supreme Court 1896, No. 946, "Booth v. Goldsbrough and others," the persons claiming to be the children of the brothers and sisters and the half-brothers and half-sisters of JOSHUA GOLDSBROUGH, late of Baildon, near Leeds, Yorkshire, in England, father of Richard Goldsbrough, Jr., in the Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, wool merchant, the testator in the pleadings named, living at the testator's death, on the 8th day of April, 1886, or the issue then living of the children of the brothers and sisters and half-brothers and half-sisters of the said Joshua Goldsbrough, who predeceased the testator, or the legal representatives of such of the children of the brothers and sisters and half-brothers and half-sisters of the said Joshua Goldsbrough as have died since the death of the said Richard Goldsbrough, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Chief Clerk, Judges Chambers, at the Law Courts, Melbourne, in the said Colony of Victoria, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.

Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1897.

HOPSON P. WALKER, Chief Clerk.
ATTENBOROUGH & NUNN AND SMITH, 463 Collins Street, Melbourne, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—MADELINE PIERCE, plaintiff, against JOHN L. SARDY and John Bard Rogers, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 26, 1897.

REEVES, TODD & SWAIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

To John Bard Rogers, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the thirtieth day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1897.

REEVES, TODD & SWAIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City. au7-1aw6wS&s18

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of September, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE A. SPEAR, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore A. Spear, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, at the office of G. W. Hopkins, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1897.—Dated New York, September 8, 1897.

WILLIAM C. FIGNER, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City. s4-1aw7wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York, and others, Commissioners under Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 612 of the Laws of 1896, and supplemented by Chapter 422 of the Laws of 1897, to acquire title by the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, as joint tenants, to certain parcels of land in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, for the use of the bridge over the East River between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, authorized under said acts to be constructed. William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York, et al., plaintiffs, against Harriet B. Hoffman et al., Julia C. Willett, Frederick Lange, Marinus Willett, George C. Blanke, Caroline Ray, Richard A. Brown, as Receiver of the debts and property of Edward M. Willett, and William Yardly, defendants.—Supplemental notice.

To the above-named defendants, Julia C. Willett, Frederick Lange, Marinus Willett, George C. Blanke, Caroline Ray, Richard A. Brown, as Receiver of the debts and property of Edward

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED

Cousins of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart Among the Appointees.

NAVAL OFFICERS ADVANCED

George D. Pettit of Pittsburg Appointed Consul at Dusseldorf—Registers of Land Offices and Receivers of Public Moneys Designated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Consul at Dusseldorf, Germany—GEORGE D. PETTIT of Pittsburg.

United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama—FRANK SIMMONS.

Register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Ala., vice Ellis, removed—JOHN A. STEELE.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Ala., vice Avery, removed—HERSCHEL V. CASHIN.

Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.—WILLIAM C. WHIPPLE.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cal.—HENRY WALLACH.

Register of the Land Office at Denver—CHARLES D. FORD.

Register of the Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho—LORENZO R. THOMAS.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho—GEORGE B. ROGERS.

Register of the Land Office at Boonville, Mo.—WILLIAM H. MARTIN.

Register of the Land Office at Santa Fé, New Mexico—MANUEL R. OTERO.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fé, New Mexico—EDWARD F. HOBART.

Register of the Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico—HOWARD LELAND.

Register of the Land Office at Minot, N. D., vice Barrett, removed—THOMAS E. OLEGARD.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Guthrie, Oklahoma—FREDERICK E. McKINLEY of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Register of the Land Office at Oklahoma, Oklahoma—S. S. PRICE.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Perry, Oklahoma—J. J. POWER of Pennsylvania.

Register of the Land Office at Kingfisher, Oklahoma—EMORY D. BROWNLEE.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Kingfisher, Oklahoma—JACON V. ADMIRE.

Register of the Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon—THEODORE T. GREER.

Register of the Land Office at Pierre, S. D.—JOSEPH DONAHUE.

Register of the Land Office at Seattle, Washington—EDWARD P. TREMPER.

Register of the Land Office at Wa Keeney, Kan.—ISAAC T. PURCELL.

Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs—A. CLARK TONNER of Canton, Ohio.

Surveyor General of Utah—JACOB B. BLAIR.

Pension Agent at Milwaukee, Wis.—EDWIN D. COE.

Agent for the Indians of the Green Bay Agency, in Wisconsin—DEWEY H. GEORGE.

Indian Agent of the Fort Apache Agency, Arizona—CHARLES D. REYES.

Navy—Caspar F. Goodrich, to be Captain; Richardson Clover, to be Commander; John A. Norris, to be Lieutenant Commander; Albert G. Berry, to be Lieutenant Commander; Edward E. Capehart, to be Lieutenant; William B. Dunning, to be a Chief Engineer, with the rank of Lieutenant, and Milton R. Reed, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

In the list of to-day's nominations was a cousin of President McKinley and also one of Vice President Hobart, Frederick E. McKinley becoming Receiver of Public Moneys at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, and Edward F. Hobart, who was a candidate for Governor of the Territory, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

ONE CONSUL HAYES APPOINTED.

Thomas J. McLain of Ohio Continues to Enjoy the Climate of Nassau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Of all the Consuls appointed under the Hayes Administration, Thomas J. McLain is the only one who retains his office. Mr. McLain, who was formerly a newspaper man, and a resident of Ohio, was appointed Consul to Nassau, the capital of the Bahama Islands, in December, 1877.

The place is considered a very desirable one and the salary is $2,000, but no particular effort has been made to dislodge Mr. McLain, and he has gone right along drawing the salary and enjoying a climate that is said to be absolutely perfect eight months in the year. Mr. McLain was in Washington the other day en route to his former home in Ohio. He expects to return to Nassau early in October.

MISSIONS NOT YET FILLED.

President McKinley Has Several Important Offices Left.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President McKinley still has left several good places with which to reward the faithful who have not as yet been cared for. Among the missions still held by Democrats are the following:

The Argentine Republic, salary $10,000; Bolivia, $5,000; China, $12,000; Denmark, $7,500; Ecuador, $5,000; Honduras, $10,000; Liberia, $4,000; Salvador, $10,000; Siam, $5,000; Sweden and Norway, $7,500; Uruguay, $5,000.

Brigham for Omaha's Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President to-day appointed Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as the Cabinet's representative on the Omaha Exposition Board, as President of the board.

CHANGES IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Colors of Several Denominations Will Soon Be Altered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Owing to the agreement made by the International Postal Congress, there will be no change in the color of the two-cent postage stamp, but the colors of stamps of some of the other denominations will be altered.

The congress provided for uniform colors for stamps of certain denominations, or their equivalent in the moneys of each country, applicable to all the administrations of the postal union. This will require a change in the five-cent stamp, (which represents the single rate of foreign letter postage.) It is now a light brown, but will become a dark blue. The one-cent stamp, now a blue, will be changed to green.

These changes, which will become operative on Jan. 1, 1899, were incorporated in the International Postal Treaty, concluded by the Postal Congress, which, when it shall be attested by the official signature of the Postmaster General and the approval of the President, will have the effect of law. The President and the Postmaster General are expected to sign the document within the next few days.

THE PRESIDENT GOING EAST.

Will Visit His Friend, W. D. Plunket, in North Adams, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The President has arranged to leave Washington early next week for a short visit to Massachusetts. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mr. Courtelyou, his stenographer.

His destination is North Adams, Mass., where he will be the guest of W. D. Plunket, an old friend, who went to Somerset last week to prevail upon the President to make this visit.

It is the present expectation of the President to return to Washington in the last week of the month.

August Internal Revenue Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The monthly statement of the receipts from internal revenue during the month of August shows collections as follows: Spirits, $6,995,158; increase as compared with August, 1896, $1,335,474. Tobacco, $2,742,403; increase, $368,835. Fermented liquors, $1,634,861; decrease, $1,777,888. Oleomargarine, $66,430; increase, $6,072. Filled cheese, $1,333. Miscellaneous, $25,040; increase, $9,267. Total receipts for August, $11,465,168; net decrease, $61,905. For the months of July and August the net increase was $5,152,070, mostly from liquors and spirits.

SECRETARY GAGE IN CHICAGO.

He Is Satisfied with Business Conditions, but Says the Silver Question Is Not Settled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by Mrs. Gage, arrived in Chicago to-day for a three-weeks' rest. The Secretary is enjoying good health, and apparently likes his Washington life.

In reply to a question as to whether he believed the financial conditions of the country were improving steadily, he said: "I think the country generally is improving. It is hardly necessary to speak of this, for the reason that the general conditions of the country speak for themselves. The improvement is marked."

In speaking of the gold reserve, Mr. Gage said that it was ample and steadily increasing. In fact, he believed that we had rather more of a gold reserve than was needed.

"Do you believe the silver question is settled?" was asked.

"Not by any means," was Mr. Gage's answer. "It ought to be so considered, for the welfare of the country, but so long as Mr. Bryan and others keep up this agitation it cannot be considered settled."

"Do you consider that the National paper money movement recently organized will carry any weight with it?"

"I think not. The fact is, paper money is a money issued without anything behind it. A money to be stable must be redeemable in something of value, and an irredeemable currency is unattainable. It is practically the same as the old greenback movement."

When asked his opinion of the Currency Commission named by the Sound Money Executive Committee, he said: "I hardly care to discuss that. The men selected stand out prominently in the business world, and I have perfect confidence in them. I don't care to offer any predictions as to the probable outcome of their deliberations."

HEAVY PENSION PAYMENTS.

Commissioner Evans Thinks It Will Be Necessary to Ask Congress for a Deficiency Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau said to-day that he thought it would be necessary this year to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation on account of pensions. He said:

"I estimate that the total payments for the year will not exceed $147,500,000, and the appropriation for the year is $141,263,880. If there should be an unexpected falling off in the revenues, the pension payments might be curtailed toward the end of the year, although I do not think that is at all likely.

"The increased pension payments would be due chiefly to the fact that there are about 200,000 old claims pending which it is the intention of the bureau to adjudicate as rapidly as possible. The claims allowed probably would call for something like $5,000,000. There has also been a remarkable increase in the number of new pension applications, and these would increase expenditures largely."

In answer to a suggestion that there might be a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, the Commissioner said that he had examined into the matter somewhat, and was of the opinion that there would be sufficient increase in the revenues before the year was over to prevent a deficit.

THE INDIANA'S INJURY.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt Says It Amounts Practically to Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt has been making an investigation into the reports that the battleship Indiana was seriously injured in dock. To-day he said:

"The injury sustained in the dock at Halifax consisted in the slight buckling of some of the plates, nowhere amounting to an inch and a half. So trivial was it that it did not cause the tiniest leak. It is the kind of accident, if it can be called an accident, that is sustained continually by heavy ships, men-of-war or mercantmen, in docking.

"That it does not impair the ship's efficiency in the least would be evident to any one who had seen the Indiana at sea."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—D. H. Whipple, Altemont; A. E. Horchstrasser, Berne; J. S. Munger, Cowlesville; Robert Labagh, Divine Corners; Edingham Vanderburgh, Florida; James Wayne, New Scotland; Edwin Smith, Otisville; D. W. Brate, Reidsville; J. W. Taylor, Rural Hill; Frank Stumpf, Stillwater, W. L. Puff, Trumbull Corners; Frank Bloomingdale, Vorheesville; William Barto, Weltonville; Joseph Lindsley, White Sulphur Springs.

New Jersey—J. D. Vail, Blairstown; W. M. Gibbs, Townsbury; W. M. Baird, Warrington.

Connecticut—A. R. Saunders, Griswold.

Coming Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The retirement of Col. A. C. Robinson of the Quartermaster's Department will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. James Gillis and Major C. F. Humphreys and leave a vacancy in the grade of Captain to be filled from the line.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence has been granted Brig. Gen. T. C. Sullivan, Commissary General of Subsistence, for twenty days. Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry, has leave of absence for one month.

Extension of leave of absence has been granted Capt. C. A. Worden, Seventh Infantry, for one month.

Col. Augustus G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster General, having attained the age of sixty-two years, is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 15.

The following transfers and assignments of Lieutenants of artillery are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1:

Second Artillery—Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble is relieved as Adjutant and assigned to Light Battery F, vice Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, assigned to duty with Battery D. Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis is transferred from Battery M to Light Battery F, vice Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, assigned to duty with Battery B.

Third Artillery—Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee is transferred from Light Battery F to Battery L; Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, from Battery L to Battery B, vice First Lieut. John P. Hains, who will serve out tour of duty with Light Battery F; Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, from Battery H to Light Battery F, vice Second Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, transferred to Battery H.

Fourth Artillery—Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart is transferred from Battery D to Light Battery F; Lieut. Clint C. Hern, from Light Battery F to Battery A; Lieut. David M. King, from Battery A to Battery G; Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, from Battery G to Light Battery B; Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, from Light Battery B to Battery D.

The following transfers are made in the Third Cavalry: Lieut. Parker W. West, from Troop G to Troop M; Lieut. Francis J. Koester, from Troop M to Troop G; Lieut. John H. Rice, from Troop M to Troop G; Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, from Troop G to Troop M.

Navy.

Commander J. D. Graham is relieved from suspension and retired from Sept. 25.

Mate James Hill is retired from Sept. 16.

W. J. Cozzens's resignation as a pay clerk at the torpedo station is accepted.

ASSESSMENTS IN WESTCHESTER.

Certiorari Writs for Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Trenor L. Park.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In the matter of the application of Elizabeth M. Reid, wife of Whitelaw Reid, for a writ of certiorari to the Assessors of the Town of Harrison to review her assessment on the seven hundred or more acres of real estate known as Ophir Farm, Justice Dykman has handed down a decision granting the writ.

The assessment complained of is for $400,000. She claims that its full value is $200,000. The assessment on the same property in 1896 was $155,000.

An application of Trenor L. Park of the firm of Park & Tilford for a writ of certiorari was also granted. He was assessed for $135,000 on property that was assessed at $35,000 last year.

Coroner for Richmond County.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Gov. Black to-day announced the appointment of Dr. William B. Wilkinson of New Brighton as a Coroner for Richmond County, vice Charles W. Townsend resigned.

ARMY POST ON THE YUKON

The Administration Decides to Send a Small Body of Infantry to Alaska.

TO RESTRAIN LAWLESSNESS

The Action Taken on the Advice of Capt. Ray, Who Was Sent to Investigate Conditions in the Gold-Seekers' Camps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting, which lasted over two hours, the situation in Alaska was discussed. Secretary of War Alger had a report from Capt. Ray, who has just arrived at St. Michael, which furnished the basis for the discussion and the course which was decided upon. Capt. Ray's report was in the nature of an urgent appeal for troops to preserve peace and order during the coming Winter. There is a vast amount of stores and supplies at St. Michael, and there is not a United States soldier in the whole Territory of Alaska.

After considering the subject, it was decided to send a company of infantry to St. Michael as soon as possible. The action decided upon is in effect the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Yukon. The commanding officer probably will be allowed great discretion and latitude, as the purpose in sending the troops there is to preserve order.

Capt. Ray's report was dated Aug. 27. He was then at St. Michael, about to take the steamer up the Yukon for Circle City. His report showed that without doubt great suffering must be expected in the Klondike region this Winter, owing to the lack of food supplies. Further details on that point were promised at a later date. He regarded it as essential that some kind of form for getting under lawful authority be placed at St. Michael to restrain the lawless element.

Secretary Alger late this afternoon gave the necessary orders for the sending of troops. There will be only twenty-five infantrymen, and they will be sent from Fort D. A. Russell, under the lead of Lieut. Col. Randolf, of the Eighth Infantry, now at Cheyenne. They will be accompanied by a surgeon and three members of the army hospital corps, because of the report of prevailing sickness in Alaska.

Secretary Alger has managed to overcome the difficulty in the matter of transportation by means of telegraphic correspondence with Pratt & Weare of the Alaska Transportation and Trading Company. That gentleman has informed the Secretary that the company will start another boat from Seattle for St. Michael within the next seven days. This boat will take up mainly food and clothing supplies, but the troops will be taken also, if the War Department desires it.

BAD CONDITIONS AT DAWSON.

Many Victims of Typhoid Fever in the Mining City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—John Sibley Webb, the attorney at Washington for the Alaska Commercial Company, has made a visit to Dawson and the Klondike mining district for the purpose of informing himself of the conditions of living there and in Alaska generally, in order that he may speak and act understandingly when matters affecting Alaska are under consideration in Congress and the administrative departments.

"I have been all around the coast route, as it is called, and up to Dawson," he said. "I have visited the mining camps of Bonanza Creek and some of those on Eldorado Creek. Dawson is low and flat, and even in the height of Summer the ground is frozen half a foot below the surface and ice is encountered beneath the muck. The developments of the creeks are followed by the washing down into the Klondike River and thence into the Yukon above Dawson of large quantities of filth and refuse. Sweeping by the very doors of the inhabitants of Dawson, it is no wonder that there should be sickness and death. In the little cemetery there have been buried no less than twenty victims of typhoid fever. The drinking water at Dawson is very bad, and this adds to the sickness."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New California Lines Nearing Completion—Prince Poniatowski and T. S. Bullock's.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Prince Poniatowski and T. S. Bullock, the New York broker and railway contractor, who are spending about $800,000 in the construction of the Sierra Pacific Railway from Oakdale, on the Southern Pacific, to Jamestown, Tuolumne County, expect to have the road completed by October next. The road will be forty-two miles long. It is the intention to build two branch lines next year. One will run north from Jamestown to Angeles and the other south to Coulterville.

The friends of Prince Poniatowski say that his railway enterprise is in no way connected with the California Exploration Company, of which he is President, and in which a number of London and San Francisco capitalists are interested. This company, however, will be one of the heaviest shippers by the new road. The company is now working twelve mines. One is in Tuolumne, three are in Mariposa, and eight in Calaveras County.

New Mexico Companies Formed.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Sept. 17.—A charter for the El Paso and White Oak Railroad has been filed in the Territorial Secretary's office. The capital stock is $2,000,000. The object is to build 150 miles of new railway from El Paso to White Oaks, in this Territory. The White Oaks Coal Company, with a capital of $500,000, also has filed articles of incorporation here. The coal company has the backing of Commodore Lowry of New York and several of the largest anthracite operators in Pittsburg and Scranton, Penn. It is believed that the El Paso and White Oak Road is to be a link from Liberal, Kan., to El Paso, there connecting with the Corrallitos Road, now building toward the Gulf of California.

Colorado Midland Connections.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—The first move made by the Colorado Midland management after the sale has been to establish closer relations with the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company by putting on a through Pullman service between Denver and Portland. The service is in connection with the through sleeping-car service between Pittsburg and San Francisco, and, with the new sleeping-car service by way of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, gives the Midland the advantage of connections both east and west from ocean to ocean, and will be an inducement to travelers to pass through Colorado.

Stock at the Company's Disposal.

President Samuel Thomas said yesterday that the report from Cincinnati that the stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad Company, formerly the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, had authorized the sale of $1,115,000 of stock, was incorrect. The stock referred to was provided for in the reorganization plan, and was to have been distributed among the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds, had these been scaled. The proposition was not accepted, and the stock is in the treasury of the company and subject to its disposal.

Lackawanna Shops Busy.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has placed its several hundred shopmen in this city on ten hours' time, an increase of two hours a day over the time worked the last eight months. This is due to the necessity of maintaining and enlarging the rolling stock, owing to greatly increased freight business.

Coal Trust Case Postponed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Coal Trust case, which was on to-day's calendar of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, has, by agreement of counsel, been put over till next week. It is understood that it will be argued Sept. 24. The exact title of the case is: "In the Matter of the Application of the Attorney General for an Order for the Examination of Witnesses Under the Provisions of Chapter 383, Laws of 1897."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Never-Ending Ritualistic Question Making Trouble in the Church of the Holy Nativity.

SOME PARISHIONERS SECEDE

Father Wallis Opposed to a Paid Choir and Awaits the Establishment of One by Volunteers—Financial Embarrassments Have Long Annoyed the Parish.

Some of the parishioners of the Church of the Holy Nativity, at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, refuse to attend the services because they are becoming so "high."

The story of the church's many troubles dates from seven years ago. At that time the present Church of the Holy Nativity did not exist. In its place was the Church of the Holy Innocents. Founded by the Rev. Mr. Woolsey in 1800, it was blessed with a large and interested congregation, but in much financial embarrassment. The Church of the Nativity, on Fifth Street, near First Avenue, possessed ample funds, but a scanty congregation. There was a union, and, as the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street structure was the more commodious, the down-town congregation there joined in worship, the amalgamated churches being called the Church of the Holy Nativity.

The Rev. Mr. Woolsey tendered his resignation and the Rev. Mr. McKinney became rector. He maintained that a rector must be sole commander of the church's forces in matters temporal and spiritual. The result was constant dissension, chiefly over the erection of a new church. After repeated discussions the congregation agreed to build in 1895, but the funds raised were sadly inadequate, the present value of the church property being $35,000 and the debt $34,000. This gives the keynote to the troubles which led to the matter being taken to the courts. The Rev. Mr. McKinney won and resigned his rectorship at once. The lawsuit had involved a heavy expense, contributions could not meet current expenses, and the Rev. Mr. Mesny, who succeeded to the rectorate, did not receive his salary. He resigned his position in May last.

The congregation now has a new rector, Father Wallis. He has introduced a form of service which many members say is even more ritualistic than that at either the Church of St. Mary the Virgin or St. Ignatius. In the latter church the weekly confession is styled "advice." At the Holy Nativity the act is a confession. Many of the prayers appear in Latin, incense is burned, candles are added in greater profusion at stated intervals, and the surpliced choir had been done away with. The Rev. Father Wallis holds that no church choir should receive pay. As a result, volunteers are yet to be found. The choir has heretofore been styled a "drawing card" in the church. Its absence and the introduction of overmuch ritualism is why the church is again torn by dissensions, and why several parishioners refuse to attend services.

Unitarians to Resume Services.

Unitarian churches of New York and Brooklyn will, with the exception of the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor, which was opened last Sunday, reopen for regular services on Sunday, Oct. 3. On the evening of that day a memorial service for the late Rev. Stephen H. Camp is to be held in the Church of the Unity, Gates Avenue and Irving Place, Brooklyn. The speakers are to be the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf of Temple Emanu-El, this city; the Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Church, Brooklyn, and Arnold W. Catlin, M. D.

The Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, will open with a service on Sept. 26, with the Rev. Dr. Collyer as the preacher. It will open for the regular season Oct. 3. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage has returned from his tour abroad.

The new pastor of All Souls', Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of Buffalo, will preach for the first time on Oct. 3, but will not begin pastoral work until about the middle of November.

New Christian Workers.

The Young People's Association of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in its work in the mission of the church situated at Sixty-third Street and First Avenue, is beginning under new management. The Rev. I. H. Polnemus of Asheville, N. C., takes the place of the Rev. Charles I. Junkin. Samuel S. Jessup, formerly of the Young Men's Christian Association, fills the place of Superintendent and Business Manager, which was lately held by Lloyd B. Wright. The latter gentleman has direct control of the clubs, industrial classes, gymnasium and relief work. During the Summer the Association House has been thoroughly renovated and fitted with new plumbing. The gymnasium, boys' club, girls' club, sewing classes, industrial school, and Sunday services are in full running order.

North Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Staley B. Rossiter, pastor of the old North Presbyterian Church, in Ninth Avenue, is expected home from Europe next Wednesday, on the steamship Fulda. For the past three months he has conducted the services in the American Church in Paris, the pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. Thurber, has meanwnile occupied the pulpit of the North Church. Noticeable improvements have been made in the church within the past two weeks. The interior has been handsomely redecorated and the main body has been fitted with a new carpet. These improvements have been made partly in anticipation of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this congregation, which will soon occur. The final arrangement of the programme for this event only awaits the Rev. Mr. Rossiter's return.

Three Church Anniversaries.

Three Episcopal churches will soon celebrate their anniversaries. Grace Emanuel Church, at 212 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, will celebrate the third anniversary of the consolidation of the parishes, Sunday, Sept. 26; St. Ann's Episcopal Church will celebrate its forty-fifth anniversary on Sunday, Oct. 3, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Waverley Place, and the Church of the Transfiguration will celebrate its forty-ninth anniversary on Sunday, Oct. 3.

Parsonage to be Dedicated.

To-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 8, the new parsonage of the German Reformed Dutch Church, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Elton Avenue, Melrose, will be dedicated with appropriate services conducted by the pastor, George H. Miller.

Rally Sunday Observances.

Rally Sunday, officially designated by the Presbyterian General Assembly, is to be generally observed by the Presbyterian churches one week from to-morrow. At the West End Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, to-morrow will be observed, services beginning at 3 P. M.

Temperance Women to Meet.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kings County will hold its thirteenth annual convention next Tuesday and Wednesday at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn.

Catholic Services for Deaf-Mutes.

Religious services for the benefit of the deaf and dumb will be held every Sunday afternoon hereafter, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Academic Hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, 30 West Sixteenth Street.

Will Distribute Flowers.

The children of All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel Streets, will distribute flowers throughout the neighborhood after the services to-morrow.

Needs of Brothers of Nazareth.

Work on the new buildings of the Brothers of Nazareth, at Priory Farm, in Verbank, N. Y., is going along rapidly, and the brothers say that they need more money to complete the construction and equipment. A special appeal is made by the Superior of the brotherhood for contributions toward the purchase of heating apparatus, needed at once. A plea for endowments for special objects is also made.

Reopening Postponed.

The reopening of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has been postponed until Sunday, Oct. 3, owing to delay in completing the improvements.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 19.

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SUBJECT.—Paul's Address to the Ephesian Elders. Acts xx., 22-35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Remember the Words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts xx., 35.

The keynote of this lesson is, "Watch; take heed!" It is the earnest plea of the Apostle Paul to the elders of the church in Ephesus. He based it on the fact that he had taught them "publicly, and from house to house, testifying both to the Jews and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," (vv. 20, 21.) Upon them, therefore, there rested a special responsibility for those over whom the Holy Ghost had made them overseers. (v. 28.) The same conclusion is the logical result of our recent studies. The same great truths have been brought before us. The same responsibility for others rests upon us. The same exhortation appeals to us.—"Watch; take heed!"

In resuming—with this incident at Miletus—the historical narrative, it is well to look very briefly at the order of events which have led to it. They begin now to be almost entirely connected with the personal history of St. Paul. We last saw him at Philippi. During his stay there he probably visited the regions of Illyricum, lying to the northeast. (Rom. xv., 19.) Then, continuing his journey overland, and stopping at Thessalonica, Berea, and Athens, he again entered Corinth. The historian Luke simply says of this journey: "When he had gone over those parts and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece and there abode three months." (v. 2, 3.)

During these three months in Corinth he wrote his "Epistle to the Galatians," to counteract, if possible, the influence of the judaizing teachers there. During the same time he wrote the "Epistle to the Romans," in which he not only speaks of his work in Illyricum, not mentioned by the historian Luke, but tells us that he felt there was "no more place" for him in Corinth. So he planned to go to Jerusalem "to minister unto the saints" by taking to them the contributions made in Macedonia and Achaia.

Paul on His Travels.

"As he was about to sail into Syria," however, he discovered that the Jews had formed a plot to slay him, as he embarked, or on shipboard during the voyage, (v. 3.) He therefore suddenly changed his plans, and returned overland to Philippi in Macedonia. Seven brethren accompanied him (v. 4.) Arriving at Philippi, they went on to Troas, while he remained in that city to attend the special religious services connected with the Passover, and "the days of unleavened bread." (v. 6.) At this time, it is evident, from the introduction of the pronouns "us" and "we" in the narrative, that he was here joined again by St. Luke.

"After the days of unleavened bread" were over, Paul and Luke sailed from Neapolis to Troas. There they remained a full week, (v. 6,) and from the account it must have been a season of great religious interest. (vv. 7-12.) Then Paul's companions again set sail, but he walked across the neck of the headland which separated Troas from Assos. The distance was not more than twenty miles by land, but over forty by sea.

At Assos he was again taken into the ship, and touching at Mitylene, and at the Island of Chios, but passing by Ephesus, they reached the Island of Samos. Passing through the narrow channel which separated it from the mainland, they entered the harbor of Trogyllium, where it is said they "tarried." (v. 15.) This stay, however, must have been very brief, for "the next day," it is said, "we came to Miletus." There, for some unknown reason, the vessel was detained, with some uncertainty as to when the voyage would be resumed. In this uncertainty Paul could not venture to visit Ephesus, although it was not more than about thirty miles distant. He therefore sent a message to the elders of the church to visit him. It must have been with great gladness that they received this unexpected message. With still more gladness it was probably obeyed.

Evidently they arrived just before the ship agains sailed, (v. 38,) and the Apostle probably met them on the open plain which lay between the city and the sea. After affectionately reminding them of his ministry among them for three years and of the great subject matter of his preaching—"repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ"—knowing how repugnant the doctrines he taught were to the natural man, he told them that he expected "bonds and afflictions" to meet him everywhere, and that, in all probability, he would never be able to visit them again. But he called them to witness of the faithfulness and fullness with which he had declared unto them "all the counsel of God," (vv. 26, 27.) From his experiences, he was fully alive to the dangers which threatened the purity of this Gospel which he had preached, and he was very anxious in consequence—more anxious than he was for his own personal safety. It had been the great burden on his mind for several months. We can easily appreciate, therefore, the intense earnestness with which he now exhorted these elders to "take heed" and "watch," lest "grievous wolves" should enter in among them and devour the flock. They had heard the Gospel, and the men must see that it was not corrupted. This has always been the Divine law. The hearer of the Gospel is responsible for the purity of the Gospel, for men can always be found to preach anything the people are willing to hear.

The Church of God.

But these "elders" were not only hearers, they were teachers also. They were "overseers" of the flock, made such by "the Holy Ghost." As such they represented the body of believers in Ephesus. This body of believers the Apostle calls "the Church of God," and this he defines as that company "which He hath purchased with His own blood." (v. 28.) This is very comprehensive. Let us see what it means.

According to "Young's Analytical Concordance," the Greek word "ekklesia," here translated "church," means literally "that which is called out." The church, then, must be a special body of people, "called out" of, or separated from, some other larger body. They are "called out" by One, and for One, who has purchased them by shedding of "His own blood." He has "redeemed" them, or "acquired them out of the Forum"—the place of trial and condemnation. (Young.) "Acquired," or redeemed by His blood, they have been "called" by His Spirit, and responding to that call they have become His own children. They are, therefore, those whom He Himself says He has "chosen," or called, "out of the world." (John xv., 19.) The two great bodies, therefore, to which men spiritually belong are either the World or the Church.

"The World" has been redeemed (John iii. 16; 1 John iv. 14,) but only "the Church" has heard and obeyed the call of the Spirit. Now "the World" must include all nations, all families, all individuals, in all time. And "the Church," being "called out" of "the world," must include the same. No one body of believers, in any locality or in any period of history, no matter how large or how long established, can, therefore, arrogate to itself the title of the Church any more than any nation or kingdom can call itself the world. For just as "the world" is made up "of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues," (Rev. vii. 9,) so "the Church" must exist in different forms and under many different names; "the world" must consist of nations; "the Church" of denominations. These different forms—or names—we call "the churches." But "the churches" and "the Church" are two quite distinct terms, and should never be confounded.

The Church Is One, Churches Are Many.

But the many churches are necessary to form the one Church. They are as necessary as branches are necessary to form a tree—as members are necessary to form a family—as nations are necessary to form the world. The "many are one body in Christ." (Rom. xii., 5.) So the Church is one. It always has been one. It always will be one. It is ordained of God, as the family—society—and the nations are ordained of Him. It is both visible and invisible. In His sight it consists of those who are truly in fellowship with Himself. In man's sight it consists of those who profess to be His. He sees the Church. Man sees the churches. The members of the Church are those "chosen" by Him. The members of the churches are organized for Him. Such organization is necessary for their own personal welfare and discipline, and for co-operation in His service. The churches, therefore, probably never can become one, unless a time shall come when a tree will be more perfect without branches, or the family without children, or the world without kingdoms. For the churches are for the use and benefit of the Church.

Now the Church in Ephesus was only one of the seven churches, (Rev. i., 11.) And the exhortation to the elders to "watch" and "take heed" was, that they might "feed" this Church. They are not urged so much to organize new spheres of Christian activity among its members, or to make more earnest efforts to gather in the heathen, as they were to strengthen and build up those already within the fold. This is very significant, for none others desire to be fed. Others desire to be amused and entertained, and even to be instructed and set to work. But like the rebellious Israelites (Num. xxi., 5,) they loathe "that Bread which came down from Heaven." (John vi., 58.) That, however, is the food which the true child of God craves, and must have, or he will spiritually starve. Our Lord Himself said, "My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed. He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood dwelleth in Me, and I in him." (John vi., 55, 56.)

All the Churches Are Needed.

This is the great need of every church to-day. God's children are starving for want of "the Bread," and if the churches starve, the Church will suffer. There are a great many excellent ways pointed out in which men can walk, but "Jesus only" is "the Way." There is a great deal preached that is perfectly true, but Jesus alone is "the Truth." There is many a life held up as worthy of the ambition and efforts of men, but only Jesus is "the Life." "No man cometh unto the Father" but by Him. (John xiv., 6.)

Now, the Apostle was very anxious lest this Gospel which he had preached and which was so fully set before us last week should become corrupted. It was threatened, he clearly foresaw, from without and from within. The emissaries of Satan, like "grievous wolves," would attack it in every way and tear it to pieces. Within their own body also many teachers would "arise speaking perverse things." (v. 30.) They would not deny the great truths of the Gospel, but they would pervert them—turn them aside from their simplicity—and deceive many by causing them to fix their minds upon something else besides "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." (1 Cor. ii., 2.) All the errors that have ever crept into the churches have always been just such perversions. Probably it will always be so as long as Satan is the prince of this world. "Watch, therefore," "take heed," is an exhortation as much needed by every child of God to-day as it was when Paul was at Miletus. The "perverse" teachers within the churches are more to be feared than the "wolves" which are without.

To meet these dangers the Apostle says, "I commend you to God, and to the Word of His grace." (V. 32.) He knew that neither he nor they had power to withstand these enemies, but God had. Therefore he intrusted them to Him. And not only to Him, but also to His Word. By that Word they would learn the truth; by His arm they would be upheld in maintaining it. And it will be noticed that it is not the Word of God which is commended or intrusted to the care of the churches, but the churches are intrusted to the Word. Therein lies their safety.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the keynote of this lesson, and on what is it based?

What is the history of Paul's movements from his arrival in Philippi to his departure from Corinth?

How did he propose to go to Jerusalem, and how and why were his plans changed?

What were the incidents of his journey to Miletus?

How did he receive the Elders from Ephesus—what was his exhortation, and what law did it declare?

What is the explanation of the word "church"?

To what great bodies do men spiritually belong, and what is their relation to each other?

What is the distinction between "the Church" and "the churches," and why cannot any one body of believers be "the Church"?

How is the relation of "the churches" to "the Church" illustrated, and when will "the churches" probably become one?

What is the signification of the exhortation to "feed" the Church, and for what do God's children hunger?

What dangers to the Gospel did the Apostle fear from without and from within the churches?

In view of these dangers, to whom and to what did he commend the believers?

Its Fortieth Anniversary.

Next Thursday the Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer Meeting, at 113 Fulton Street, begun in 1857 and since maintained by the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, will celebrate its fortieth anniversary. At the anniversary the Rev. Dr. Coe of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, will preside. The exercises will consist of prayers and hymns of thanksgiving, followed by remarks by R. R. McBurney, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. A portr

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At Gay Coney Island—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15. Matinée—
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—Captain of the Nonsuch—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

PLATT'S POWER.

We offer Mr. PLATT our congratulations. He has maintained the integrity and aloofness of his organization. Defied and flouted elsewhere, there he is lord paramount. The Citizens' Union treated him in a manner that would have been disrespectful from an Emperor to a tramp. Tammany with ostentatious incivility rejected his urgent advice to praise BRYAN and indorse free silver. But his machine, without a dissenting voice, adopts his plan for asphyxiating itself.

This Tiogan has power in New York City. He has shown it. It is a great achievement for an up-the-State man to have won this absolute control of the Republican organization in this city. It speaks volumes for his energy and his audacity. It also speaks volumes about the make-up and character of the Republican organization.

PLATT'S candidate will get the strict machine vote in the five boroughs. The rest of the Republican vote, that is to say, all the decency and intelligence of the party, will go to Mr. LOW.

Probably PLATT has actually strengthened LOW by determining not to indorse him. The bulk of the Republican vote will go to him in spite of PLATT, and independent Democrats will find it much easier to vote for the candidate of the Citizens' Union if he is not also the candidate of PLATT.

WHAT IS BEHIND IT?

What is the motive of the announcement made by the Governor of the Bank of England that the bank would consent to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver? The English banking and financial public is as much in the dark as we are. The proposed change of policy is universally condemned by financiers and by the English press. The vigor of the denunciations reflects the surprise of the public. The bank management is censured as sharply as if it had done some foolish thing in haste and rashly. But the management of the Bank of England does nothing in haste and is never rash. Its superlative caution has made it the type and example of conservatism. The bank's Directors decided upon this change of policy only after prolonged and careful deliberation. There was a reason for it which satisfied their minds. What is that reason?

Conjecture naturally turns to the reopening of the Indian mints as a step to which the offer of the bank to accept $35,000,000 in silver is preparatory. But England would sell silver for Indian shipment if coinage were to be resumed in the East. She would not keep it as a Bank of England reserve. The growing importance of New York as a money centre and an increasing command of exchange and of gold through our enormous export trade have no doubt caused London financiers to speculate, not without some anxiety, on the possibilities of the future, and in particular to consider its power to respond to our demands without embarrassing itself. It is certain that England would get three or four hundred millions of our gold if we should open our mints to the free coinage of forty-cent silver dollars, but we cannot suspect the Bank of England of the Machiavellian policy of encouraging us to ruin ourselves financially for her profit and replenishment. Such an undertaking would be not only wicked, but incredibly stupid. Every motive that conjecture can suggest for this amazing performance, however, is open to the objection of incredible stupidity. But the management of the Bank of England is not stupid. It is uncommonly astute. The conclusion is almost forced upon us, therefore, that the course of the bank in regard to silver is a part of some general plan yet unrevealed and of momentous importance to the financial world.

The language of Mr. HUGH C. SMITH, Governor of the bank, in regard to this country is wholly inexplicable. We quote from his announcement at the meeting:

"You are probably aware of the proposals laid before the Government in the Summer by the United States and France, whereby this country might increase its use of silver, as a contribution to an international agreement, which, while not affecting our gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume free coinage."

Who made these "proposals" on our behalf to the British Government? Certainly not Mr. WOLCOTT and his colleagues of the Monetary Commission. They were sent abroad to arrange for a conference to get up a scheme of international bimetallism. They had no authority to make "proposals" or to discuss the manner and substance of the desired agreement. That is work for the conference itself, not for Mr. WOLCOTT and his associates. Have these gentlemen exceeded their instructions? Or has the Administration made communications to the British Government of which the people of this country are ignorant? The "proposal" spoken of by Mr. SMITH as having been made during the Summer is that we will agree "to resume free coinage" if England will "increase its use of silver." This is simply incomprehensible. We voted down free coinage one year ago, and here we are negotiating with Great Britain for a resumption of free coinage. The public will await with curiosity some explanation from Washington of this astonishing statement.

It is not easy to understand how the management of the Bank of England has failed to observe that free silver coinage is dead in this country. For many years it was a financial project. Then a great party took it up and made it a political issue. The people defeated it at the polls, and now the party that took up the cause of silver is trying to bury and forget the delusion that brought it to defeat. The Bank of England ought to know these facts. It is an affront to us to assume that we are willing to open our mints to silver if the Bank of England will obligingly take silver as one-fifth part of its reserve.

"FAKE" PROSECUTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The County of Ripley, in the State of Indiana, is provoking general denunciation, in Indiana and out of it, in consequence of the summary hanging by a mob of five men who had not committed capital crimes. The unfortunate wretches had been arrested, were in jail, and ought to have been adequately punished in course of time. But a lawless mob, impatiently recalling the halting application of justice in other cases, anticipated the courts with halters at the most convenient cross-road.

Something akin to the feeling of distrust in the constituted authorities in Indiana is manifested in Pennsylvania by leading newspapers that are watching the course of what The Philadelphia Times calls "fake" prosecutions of several persons for crimes against the purity of elections. It is openly asserted that the prosecutions of four pending bribery cases were not instituted to be forced to an open trial in the courts. Not a single responsible prosecutor of record, The Times declares, is connected with the cases. The "nominal" prosecutor of VAN VALKENBURG is described as one whose record "forbids public respect for any prosecution he might institute." It adds:

"The nominal prosecutor against REEDER, WEISS, and LUCKENBACH was simply paid to make a complaint against men whom he did not know, and probably had never heard of, and the prosecutor against Detective TILLARD has publicly declared that he did not even know against whom he was making complaint when he was hired and paid to have a warrant issued against TILLARD. The nominal prosecutor of ex-United States District Attorney INGHAM occupies a petty position in one of the Philadelphia offices, and was doubtless either hired or persuaded to lend his name to a prosecution in the interest of others."

The Philadelphia Press evidently shares the opinion of The Times that there are behind the bribers and the irresponsible prosecutors "hidden hands and hidden purses," and that these polluters of the elections and of the courts should be dragged into the light of day and before the bar of justice. The conditions that these appeals suggest are not unlike those in Ripley County, Ind. The indignant outbursts of the leading newspapers make it apparent that unless the courts of Pennsylvania are moved by a wholesome fear of outraged public opinion they will not be courts of justice, but clearing houses conducted at the dictation of men who do not scruple to bribe voters.

Lawlessness in the courts is intolerable. To discuss it, in Pennsylvania or Indiana, without heat is next to impossible. To assume that it is to be permitted is to provoke that sort of disrespect for courts that supported the Ripley mob. It is assuring, therefore, to find the newspapers of greatest influence in Pennsylvania taking strong ground for right action. The Press says:

"The State has witnessed vehement and angry political strife during the past year. There is too much reason to believe that it has been the scene of the most flagitious pollution and debauchery. These recriminations and prosecutions are startling, but they were inevitable with such a reckless and surging tide of corruption, and now that they have come, it is obligatory that they shall be pushed so remorselessly and followed by such condign punishment as to inspire a wholesome fear of incurring such risks. It is an appalling scandal, but let it be so treated as to clear the atmosphere."

Supported by opinion like that, the "fake prosecution," although set up by "hidden hands and hidden purses," may be productive of good results besides that of quickening respect for Pennsylvania courts of justice.

THE RECENT STEAMER COLLISION.

It is a singular fact that a marine disaster very seldom furnishes a competent witness when the hour of investigation arrives. The statements of officers of the vessel or vessels involved in the mishap have to be accepted, and as they are all interested parties and are eager to tell conflicting stories it is not always easy to arrive at the precise truth. It is none the less imperative that the causes of disasters to vessels be investigated and the blame fixed, if possible. The collision between the steamboats St. Johns and Catskill, by which the latter was sunk and three lives lost, is a case which ought to be probed to the very bottom, for if ever there was a wholly unpardonable smash on the waters around New York this was it.

In plain view of one another in clear weather two steamers bound in diametrically opposite directions met in direct collision. There was no fog to obscure the vision of the men at the wheel, and indeed no assertion has been made that there was any difficulty in the way of sight. The question at issue appears to be as to which pilot first blew his whistle. The Captain of the Catskill says he whistled twice, indicating that he meant to starboard his helm, and that the St. Johns answered with one whistle, meaning that she would put hers to port. That meant that they would surely run into one another, and it is in order for the Captain of the Catskill to explain why he did not stop and back his engine the very instant he perceived that the St. Johns was going to disregard his signal. He should also explain why he chose to starboard his helm instead of putting it to port. While the passage of steamers in inland waters is wholly governed by the interchange of signals, the rule of the road at sea is usually followed and every one tries to "keep to the right."

If the Captain of the St. Johns did blow his whistle first, he was unquestionably within the law, and can hardly be blamed for the collision, but he ought to explain why it was that he could not see that the Catskill had shifted her helm to starboard. Any man with eyes in his head can tell when a vessel, coming head on, shifts her helm, and the St. Johns's Captain should have stopped and reversed the instant he saw that. If both vessels had stopped and backed when each Captain saw that the other was steering for the collision point, perhaps the disaster might have been averted.

At any rate, the attitude taken by the Captains in their stories of the affair lays too much stress upon the letter of the law. It may be true that the Catskill's Captain whistled first, or it may have been the Captain of the St. Johns; but it seems likely that after blowing whistles which indicated converging courses they both kept on until they were too close together to avoid collision. Investigation may never quite fix the blame in this affair, and it certainly can never atone for the deaths of three passengers. What the traveling public has a right to demand of steamboat Captains is a little less obstinacy in claiming their rights under the rules of the road and a little more cool judgment.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

In view of the recent admission by a British technical journal of authority of the fact that British manufacturers are notoriously unable properly to equip an electrically worked railway, every contribution by American experts to the literature of applied electricity to solve problems of transportation becomes interesting. For if American inventors and builders of electrical plants are as successful as our producers of steel rails have been, they will unquestionably be called upon to help the British capitalists who are complaining of the backwardness of their own people in a field in which they had for many years defied all competition.

The trial of electricity as the motive power for the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in Chicago, now in use the second year on the largest road employing exclusively electric power for a heavy passenger service, is discussed in Engineering News by Mr. H. GERRY, Jr. The writer describes with technical minuteness the construction of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, the method of application of electrical power, the regulation of the supply of mechanical energy, the absorption of power by trains, the motors and controlling apparatus, efficiency of transmission, and other considerations that can only be alluded to here.

Of the three systems of overhead conductor, conduit, and third rail, Mr. GERRY believes that the third rail, employed on the Metropolitan Elevated of Chicago, has given the best results, and he considers it preferable wherever the conditions are such that it can be installed. For roads operating their own right of way, it is unobjectionable, and all of the difficulties encountered at crossings, switches, and yards can be overcome by methods already in use or proposed.

To New York travelers by our steam-propelled elevated railroad trains, with their annoyances of dirt and unnecessary noise, the practicability of the application of electricity to those roads makes Mr. GERRY's paper decidedly interesting. For he has discussed conditions of service found here as in Chicago: Regular stops made at frequent and small intervals; irregular traffic, increasing and decreasing rapidly; the necessity for making a fair mean speed by securing a comparatively high maximum speed, and the cost of the requisite power and its economical supply under changing demands of traffic.

His conclusions upon some elaborately stated tests are that, while the amount of power lost in the machinery and line may seem to be large, it is, all things considered, not excessive. He suggests that it may be reduced by lightening trains and increasing the rate of acceleration, thus effecting a saving in power used at the train. Electrical energy can be produced in Chicago at less than ½ cent per kilowatt-hour, and in the form of mechanical energy at the car axles, costing about 1 cent per kilowatt-hour, it is several per cent. cheaper than can be generated by steam locomotives, and to this advantage is to be added that to be derived by the adoption of the suggestion for greater economy in power.

The Chicago experiment seems to be entitled to the consideration of our elevated railways. Those corporations are rather slow to improve, but the practical demonstration that electricity can be applied to the New York and Brooklyn lines with a probability of reward in cheaper cost of operation is likely to move them much sooner than any consideration of the gain in more rapid transmission of their patrons or their greater comfort in being transported. That British observers will overlook the value of Mr. GERRY's study of the subject is not to be assumed for a moment unless they are prepared for the contingency which London Engineering has suggested, that "the large and increasing contracts for this new industry must be taken by Americans."

Gen. YEATMAN-BIGGS fully deserved the compliment which Lord WOLSELEY paid him and his troops upon the successful conduct of the campaign against the tribesmen. In fact, the whole series of operations since the tribes first rose has been very creditable to the British Army and shows that army, in India at least, to be a very efficient and businesslike force. So extensive a rising as that stimulated by what the priests made the Mohammedans believe was a victory of Turkey over England has not occurred in India for forty years. If the British had not been better prepared now than in 1857 to handle a mutiny, this might have spread as that did, and equally endangered British rule. But this one has been already put down with neatness and dispatch. The operations now in progress, it should not be forgotten, are those of a punitive expedition. It is no longer a question of defending British outposts. It is a question of punishing the tribes which have attacked them. Of course, this is an absolute necessity in a country in which less than a hundred thousand Englishmen rule nearly three hundred millions of natives. The prestige of the conqueror must be maintained or regained at all hazards. That is the work in which the British Army is now engaged, and which it is performing so thoroughly that there is not likely to be another rising as serious as this looked for many years to come.

The impulse to lynch the assailant of President DIAZ was a natural demonstration of the attachment of the Mexican crowd to the Government. The attempt made in the heat of anger failed by reason of the fidelity of the police. It was only when it was renewed in cold blood that it succeeded. So far the story might have been told of almost any American community, angered by a public outrage such as ARROYO committed. It is in the sequel that Mexican civilization appears to be, in an important respect, superior to that of the United States. For we are afraid that it would not be recorded of many American communities the next day after a lynching of this kind had occurred that twenty members of the lynching party were in custody. Not only that, but it is to be expected that they will be tried and punished, with the approval of President DIAZ, the insult to whom the lynching was organized to avenge. We invite the advocates and defenders of lynching in the United States to consider whether the City of Mexico does not present a much more respectable appearance in the eyes of mankind than an American community in which the crime of a wretched negro can turn a part of the population into a mob of murderous savages, with the acquiescence of the rest.

That is an ominous application which Capt. RAY has sent from Alaska to Washington, and which has been answered by the detachment of a company of infantry to Alaska. Of course, any sudden influx of immigration into an unsettled country requires the provision of some means for the preservation of law and order. If no such provision is made by the Government which has jurisdiction over the territory, the immigrants cannot be blamed for improvising it for themselves. Vigilance committees and lynch law precede the regular courts of justice. But in this case the main motive of the application seems to be to protect the supplies belonging to the Government and stored at St. Michael. An unprotected supply of provisions left anywhere on the Yukon through next Winter would pretty certainly be appropriated before Spring. Together with this announcement comes news of the return to Seattle from Dyea of some thirty prospectors who have given up the hope of crossing into the Klondike this year. These are wise and fortunate persons, and those, also, are fortunate, if not wise, who are detained on this side of the passes. Some means will be found, doubtless, of keeping them from death by starvation. It is those who have been so unfortunate as to "get through" who are most to be pitied. The coming Winter on the Klondike threatens to bring one of the most frightful experiences through which a community of human beings has ever been called to pass.

Some of the older officers of the navy, on the active and retired lists, will regard with unconcealed gratification the revival of the "middy." There are some landlubbers who still imagine that there are Midshipmen in the navy, but not since about 1867 has there been an out-and-out Midshipman, and by 1882 that designation, having been modified as "Cadet Midshipman," gave way to the present one of Naval Cadet. This "cadet" term never quite agreed with the notions of the well-salted sea dogs who are now pretty nearly all laid up on the retired list. Now it is reported that the Navy Department will restore the old term, applying it to Annapolis students until they are ready to make their first cruise, after four years of study, when they are to appear as Ensigns. Sentimentally and practically, the suggestion seems to possess merit, but it may take years to put the proposed change in operation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Georgia," whose defense of lynching took up considerable space in Thursday's TIMES, must have been moved to readjust his premises when he read in yesterday's dispatches the news that in his own State a negro had been shot for teaching school, and that hanging was the penalty incurred by one in Arkansas for the crime of getting an appointment as Postmaster! Will "Georgia" declare that, though Governors, editors, and clergymen may complain about these two episodes, public opinion will see in them some cause for regret but none for criticism? If he does, the surprise created by his first letter will be turned into amazement, in which, just possibly, there will be mingled an element of indignation, and it will be time for other Georgians to make it plain that the press and pulpit are more representative than our correspondent imagines.

—A new authority on maritime questions has arisen. He writes powerful articles for The Oswego Times and has acquired his knowledge, doubtless, from deep study of the schooners on Lake Ontario. However that may be, he is utterly disgusted with the methods of computation followed by Captains of transatlantic liners, and he declares at great length that their so-called record passages stand on a basis of which stupidity forms one half and deception the other. Hear him: "Nothing could be more misleading and nothing could be more puerile than this silly struggle for a record which, properly considered, means nothing at all. The time of passage between New York and Southampton is computed for the purpose of these records between the last moment when the Needles is visible to the westward-bound ships leaving Southampton till Fire Island is sighted by the lookout on the bridge of the vessel drawing toward New York. Between Liverpool and New York the time is computed from the Lizard, a point fully thirty-six hours from Liverpool under ordinary conditions of tide and weather." These statements could be criticised as slightly inaccurate, perhaps, but what would be the use? The Oswego man has revealed the secret, long carefully guarded, that the "records" do not mean elapsed time from dock to dock, and it would be vain to try to turn public attention in any other direction. The masters and owners of the "greyhounds" might as well own up, ask forgiveness, and make an effort to live better lives in the future. They mustn't even endeavor to squirm out from under Oswego's condemnation by hinting that there are certain good reasons for the present system of computation, and that it never misled anybody who took the trouble to ask what these records are designed to show. Oswego has spoken, and that ends it.

—Commenting on the conditional offer by the Bank of England to hold a part of its reserve in silver, The London Daily Mail says: "It is a pity the question is being flirted with instead of making an unequivocal declaration." Evidently it is not necessary to go to Portuguese grammars for horrible examples of English as she is wrote. A sentence more slipshod and slovenly than this, or one fuller of uncouth distortions and irremediable elipses would be remarkable even in a Harvard examination paper. While dealing with the same topic, The London Times, too, manages to evolve a curious little gem. Free coinage elsewhere, it says, "would not justify the Bank of England in regarding silver as good as gold." That phrase needs another "as" if it is to mean anything, and can only be amended by the substitution of "considering" for "regarding." It's strange that the London editors insist so often on using a jargon of their own. Why don't they write English? There are many people, even in England, who could teach them the language.

PERSONAL.

—Nothing could be more primitive and barbarous than the ideas of Chicago's Mayor in regard to the granting of railway passes to public officials. He presents a full justification of his demand for the gratuitous transportation of six persons from Chicago to New York, the fact that the journey was to be made in the interests of the City of Chicago, and not at all for the amusement of the travelers. Admitting that such is the case—not the easiest of things to do, for Mayors and Aldermen are not sanitary experts—it is obvious that the cost of the trip should be divided equally among the taxpayers of Chicago. To assess the whole expense upon a single taxpayer, the Pennsylvania Railroad, was either robbery or conspiracy. It was the first if the company was not to receive favors not granted to every corporation and citizen doing business in Chicago, and it was the second if a tacit bargain existed to give in return for these passes special privileges for which the company would otherwise be forced to pay in money. And Mr. HARRISON says he did not threaten to "make the railroad sorry" for its refusal; he only declared that when the company wanted anything of the city hereafter, it would be kept waiting for some time! What is the difference?

—Lord CHARLES BERESFORD has been answering questions about the English Navy, and he evidently does not think that it is at present either as strong or as well manned as it ought to be. In point of number of vessels and amount of tonnage, he admits, it is "immensely" superior to the navies of any other two powers, but he calls attention to the allowance that must be made for two important factors. One is the enormous field which the English fleet would have to cover in the event of a general war, and the other is the large number of vessels on the British lists that are slow, old-fashioned, and armed with muzzle-loading guns—vessels, that is, of a sort not included by any other European nation in estimates of its naval strength. As to the manning of the English ships, Lord CHARLES says that though the Admiralty authorities have not been idle, both the naval and the mercantile service still need a thorough overhauling. The scheme for a Royal Naval Reserve, in his opinion, has not yet attained conspicuous success, and the conditions of joining and training men for the reserve require entire alteration. Even in the Channel fleet the proportion of ordinary seamen, second-class stokers, and boys fresh from the training ships is a serious menace to the efficiency of the fleet. His lordship does not object to the building of fast cruisers, but he would have even more money and energy devoted to the construction of first-class battleships. "The ultimate success or failure of a campaign," he says, "will depend upon the battleship fleet, and the idea that we should ever be able entirely to rely upon the protection of our commerce by swift cruisers is erroneous. Our commerce is so vast and the coastline of our empire so tremendous that our tactics will necessarily be to crush the enemy's naval forces when and wherever we find them, and not to act on the defensive. Our safest policy of defense will be one of active offense." Lord CHARLES does not doubt that the ships of the future will be better than those of the present. At the same time he sees no reason to believe that this change will be less gradual than it has been, or that the reawakened interest of the British nation in naval affairs will permit it to get behind in the race for naval supremacy, "which to other nations is a mere detail in the game of national aggrandizement, but which to Great Britain and her over-ocean States means life or death as far as their existence goes as a free and independent people."

—"You may say," declared the gracious QUIGG, "that District Attorney OLCOTT is my choice for Mayor." Blessed privilege! And what joy for Mr. OLCOTT, what relief for the public! The suspense is over now, and, except for a few little formalities like nominating, voting, and counting the ballots, the Mayoralty campaign of 1897 is over. Business has not been interrupted at all, nobody has used up valuable time in listening to speeches or carrying torches, and New York knows what fate has in store for it. Even The Tribune will now cease to make unkind remarks about QUIGG, and it will spend the rest of its days in lamenting the mad impulse that for a few weeks led it to abide in the camp of the Mugwumps. Who else than the one whom it has been deriding would have, or could have, stilled the tempest of politics and spread Deep Peace in a continuous layer from Yonkers to the Battery?

—As queer a social function as ever took place is reported from Magdeburg, where Herr REINDL, doyen of the Prussian "Scharfrichters," has just celebrated his golden wedding with much pomp and solemnity. Now, a "Scharfrichter" is a headsman, and Herr REINDL has followed that ancient, useful, but rather unpopular profession from his youth up. The official notice of the anniversary ran thus: "Executioner REINDL celebrates on Saturday next the feast of his golden wedding. The ecclesiastical ceremony will take place at St. Catherine's Church, Magdeburg. Among the guests of honor executioners from the different German States will be present." Incidentally, the Scharfrichter's son, who is in the same line of business as his father, celebrated his own silver wedding in conjunction with the more important ceremony, and it was, therefore, what the sportsmen call a "double event." Of course, the Emperor sent a telegram to Herr REINDL on this great occasion. It was as follows: "In memory of this happy family event his Majesty sends his best congratulations to the jubilee pair. His Majesty confers on them also the inclosed marriage jubilee medal, with the wish that under God's gracious protection they may live together in faithful fellowship, and long enjoy a happy and contented evening of life."

JOHN LAURENS'S GREAT SERVICE

How He Influenced French Policy Toward the United Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without the least intention of detracting from Dr. Benjamin Franklin's undying merit of having perfected the alliance between the American Colonies and France, which league chiefly contributed to the happy consummation of the American War of Independence, still it cannot be denied that the energetic assistance which France had at first accorded to the Colonies had in 1780 grown somewhat lukewarm, on which account Gen. Washington asked Congress to dispatch an envoy extraordinary to France with a view to animate that power to redoubled exertions in furnishing fleets, troops, money, and war material, wherewith to come to the substantial and effective aid of her struggling allies. Congress readily acceded to Washington's request, who selected as envoy Lieut. Col. John Laurens, a young man twenty-seven years of age, but well skilled in diplomatic affairs, perfect master of the French tongue, acquired in France, and, withal, a true American patriot. He undertook the mission in 1781, having as his secretary Major Jackson of Philadelphia.

So far, American historians have mentioned the fact of the mission of John Laurens, a native of South Carolina and son of the illustrious Henry Laurens, who served his country first in 1775 as President of the Committee of Safety, next in 1777, as President of Congress, and last, in 1782, as Commissioner for the treaty of Paris, after a fifteen months' imprisonment in the Tower of London, answering the British attempts to seduce him from his allegiance to his country with the reply: "I will never subscribe to my infamy or to the dishonor of my children," and meeting their threats of confiscating his American possessions with the response: "None of these things can move me."

But the American historians fail in every instance to give a detailed account of the means by which John Laurens succeeded in accomplishing his mission most thoroughly and effectively, and which are truthfully stated in Major Jackson's report. The latter relates in plain but convincing terms how John Laurens, upon his arrival on French soil, first had an interview alone with Count de Vergennes, the Minister of War, from whose whole manner he instantly concluded the intention of the French Cabinet of withholding effective aid from the Colonies, so as to render them more subservient to French interests by a protraction of the war, which would exhaust their means and resources. When a second interview, held in the presence of Dr. Franklin, to whom the French Minister, in answer to the urgent requests of John Laurens, referred by the words: "Mais, voilà, Monsieur Franklin; il est très content de nous," convinced the American Envoy Extraordinary of the fruitlessness of his negotiations with the French diplomat, he resolved, as his last expedient, upon a step of unprecedented boldness, and having penned an eloquent memorial, setting forth the advantages for France of an immediate vigorous assistance of her allies, the American Colonies, he appeared one day at King Louis XVI.'s levée, to whom, contrary to all court etiquette, he handed in person his manuscript, in the presence and to the utter stupefaction of the Ministers who were in attendance.

The result was that the very next day John Laurens received from the Minister-President Necker an invitation to call on him at a stated time, and was informed then that the King readily acceded to all the demands of the American Congress, and that the Minister of the Marine was commissioned with the instant execution of all stipulations, which would be mutually agreed upon the next day.

These were the instant sailing to America of a strong French fleet under the command of Admiral La Grasse and the immediate dispatch of an order to Count de Rochambeau, then with a French army in Rhode Island, to unite with Gen. Washington, as well as the liberal supply on the part of France of money and war material to the American Colonies, and they resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

"Thus," concludes Major Jackson, the secretary of John Laurens, in his memorable report, "was this important negotiation, which was certainly the hinge on which the success of the Revolution then turned, brought to a happy close by the wisdom and decision of a young man who had not then attained his twenty-eighth year, but whose matured mind and heroic spirit admitted no other rule of official conduct than the honor and interest of his beloved country."

John Laurens fell in an unimportant skirmish with a British marauding party at the Combahee, Aug. 26, 1782, and his body was deposited in the earth near the place where he died, on the plantation of Mrs. Stock, within a simple inclosure, which, as Johnson says in his biography of Gen. Greene, "seems to excite, not answer, the inquiry: 'What undistinguished stranger lies buried here?'"

DR. F. MUENCH.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 15, 1897.

THE LATTIMER TRAGEDY.

An Investigator Presents the Side of the Miners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest your articles which try to justify the horrible deed of the Sheriff of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and to present the miners afflicted by the tragedy as a "lawless mob." I have just returned from Hazleton, where I have thoroughly investigated the situation and the facts, and rely upon your sense of justice that you will publish my letter, which is intended to correct some of your statements. The following facts were proved to me:

1. The miners who marched to Lattimer were all unarmed, and not even a cane was visible in their hands.

2. They were moving on a public road when the Sheriff and his deputies met them at Lattimer.

3. None of the marching miners attacked the Sheriff.

4. None of the persons present at the bloody deed remembers having heard or seen the Sheriff read the riot act, or any other proclamation.

5. The Sheriff did not undertake to explain to the miners the situation in a language which they were able to understand.

6. The marching miners did not commit one single unlawful act.

Upon these facts, I dare to say that the action of the Sheriff and his deputies was unjustified. I could present different facts proved by witnesses which are apt to arouse the public indignation against the Sheriff and his deputies, but my intention is not to agitate but to convince.

Now there are on one side the allegations of the Sheriff and his men, who are aware that should they not succeed in justifying their actions they might be punished. On the other side, as presented in my statement, are the allegations of hard-working people, who are used to tell the truth, and who are not afraid of punishment. There are also the statements of several non-interested American witnesses, who all affirm the statements of the miners. An impartial mind cannot hesitate how to form an opinion among these two conflicting sides.

But with all that, I do not want you to change your opinion immediately, and to take the side of the miners, and to condemn the Sheriff. All I desire is that you will suspend judgment and join the general claim, that the courts should have an opportunity as soon as possible to decide the important question: Was the Sheriff guilty of any criminal neglect or not? And I want and hope in behalf of the poor people who are starving on account of the low wages and the horrible institution of "company stores," that you will cease to describe them as a lawless, mob, and will not continue to prejudice the public against them. We do not want revenge; we want justice.

DR. HENRY BARAES.
250 East Eleventh Street.
New York, Sept. 16, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Only an Inference.

"That Mrs. Sharpleigh's husband drinks a good deal, doesn't he?"

"I presume so—he's living with her yet."—Chicago Journal.

An Appreciative Hearer.

"In London," said the returned tourist, boastfully, "I appeared at Court."

"How much was the fine?" queried his cynical friend.—Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Sullivan's Regret.

John L. Sullivan was whipped by a Boston hackdriver the other day. It is understood that the whipping doesn't worry him so much as the fact that there were no gate receipts.—Cleveland Leader.

The Educational Movement.

"Well, all the schools and colleges are open, and the educational movement is once more in full swing."

"Yes, all over the country football elevens have started to train."—Philadelphia North American.

End of the Argument.

"If I were in your shoes," said Mrs. Doncaster, "I would—"

"Hold on right there," interrupted Mrs. Burbeck, "let us not go beyond the realm of possibilities."

Three seconds later the front door went shut with a loud bang!—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Jason In Doubt.

"I wonder if that feller was makin' fun of me?" asked Mr. Jason, as he came into the house.

"What feller?" asked his wife.

"The one that just rid up to the gate. He said that he was a statistician an' would like to know what the punkin crop was per head in this township."—Indianapolis Journal.

POLICY TO DO IT, DON'T YOU KNOW.

From The Denver Evening Post.

When a man comes home quite late, in a rather boozy state,
How his wife will welt it to him with her tongue!
He will sit there, calm and mute, while she tells him he's a brute—
Just the greatest fiend that ever went unhung.
Let him hint he has his eyes on a wheel about her size,
Down her cheeks the damp, repentant tears will flow;
In her arms she'll clasp him tight, tell him he's her heart's delight—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

In her home a pretty girl, one you'd think a priceless pearl,
Will be spiteful, cross, and surly as a bear,
She will snap at her mamma, scold her venerable pa,
And will pull her little brother's tousled hair.
But when Chawley comes to woo she will smile and bill and coo,
Not a trace of ugly temper will she show.
She'll be gentle as a dove, sweet as angel from above—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

When a man meets with reverse and has nothing in his purse
And he dresses 'n a worn and shabby suit,
All the friends he ever had say he's going to the bad;
And they help him on the journey with the boot.
But should fortune light his track they will pat him on the back,
Every evidence of love for him they'll show,
And will tell him how they bet he would win the battle yet—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

Many a man engaged in trade lays his scruples in the shade,
And will beat his fellow man in every deal.
He will play his cards to win, even to the verge of sin,
And the slightest prick of conscience never feels.
Then upon the Sabbath day to the church he'll wend his way,
And the praises from his pious lips will flow;
He will sing and lead in prayer with a humble Christian air—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

Thus it is the wide world o'er, if you probe them to the core
Many men you'll find who lead a dual life,
Yet they think they're doing right; that to win the earthly fight
They must use deceptive weapons in the strife.
When their final race is run, when their mortal work is done,
And they hear the summons calling them to go,
It should be their last request in asbestos to be dressed—
'Twill be policy to do it, don't you know.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE

Trustees Threaten to Sell Their Stock If One-fifth of the Bullion Is to be Held in Silver.

DECISION AN ENTERING WEDGE

Bankers Think the Government Intends to Accede to the Bimetallic Proposals Later Unless the Recent Fall in Silver Shall Prevent It.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The letter of the Governor of the Bank of England strengthens the impression among the bankers who have hitherto not entertained it that the Governments intends to accede to the bimetallic proposals later, and it is also interpreted as a reply to a request from the Government to the bank, asking the latter to co-operate with the former. But it is thought that the fall in the price of silver since the letter was written may change the programme.

There is considerable dissatisfaction on the subject among the stockholders of the Bank of England. Mr. Robert Benson, a prominent banker, who holds £10,000 of stock as trustee, has notified the bank that he will sell if the silver policy is inaugurated, and he adds that other trustees will do the same.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon in its financial article comments upon the letter of the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Hugh C. Smith, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announcing that the bank is prepared to carry out what is permissible in its charter, namely, to hold in silver one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue, provided, always, that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver and that the prices at which silver is procurable and salable are satisfactory. The newspaper mentioned says:

"Although the Governor's statement is perhaps meaningless, so far as practice is concerned, it is to be kept carefully on record. It has been lodged for this principle. It is not dignified for the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street to flirt with the bimetallic faddists. We want gold against our notes, and there is no reason why an old statute, passed when silver bore an entirely different character, should be refurbished at the bidding of those who want to dispose of silver. The bank's reserve is not so large that it can be tinkered with. Moreover, by yielding in these matters of principle we open the way to the thin end of the wedge, if the threat is carried out, what would happen is exemplified by the statement of a trustee, who declares he would feel compelled to sell his bank stock, and so close a risk."

The St. James's Gazette remarks on the same subject:

"The scheme seems to be knocked on the head for the present, but the reception of even this feeble announcement in the City will have an effect anything but favorable to the bimetallists. A substantial element of fudgination arises at the feeling that the Government and the bank have been doing a little diplomacy at our expense and for the advantage of Americans. The United States has done nothing to make such a risky politeness to the silver men on our part popular in this country."

The Globe, joining in the discussion this afternoon, has this to say on the announcement of the Governor of the Bank of England:

"The whole scheme is innovating and undesirable. It seems to us wholly undesirable and even perilous to subject our monetary system to foreign influence through the Government. If, as should have been done, the proposals of the United States and France had been handed to the Directors without official recommendation or pressure, it can scarcely be doubted that they Directors would have firmly declined to further the project."

MAY BE ANDREE'S AIRSHIP.

Report that a Balloon Was Seen at Night Passing Over Antzifirowskoje, Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—A telegraphic message received here from Krasnoiarsk, in the interior of Siberia, says that on Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock at night, the inhabitants of the village of Antzifirowskoje, in the District of Yenisei sk, Arctic Russia, saw a balloon, believed to be that of Prof. Andrée, the Swedish aeronaut, who left the Island of Amsterdam shortly before 2:30 P. M. on July 11, in an attempt to cross the polar regions. The balloon, it is added, was in sight for about five minutes.

Antzifirowskoje, the Siberian village where it is reported Andrée's balloon has been seen, is on the Yenisei River, about 100 miles north of Krasnoiarsk, a well-known river port on the new trans-Siberian railway. Krasnoiarsk is the capital of the Government of Yeniseisk, and its position on the map is 56 degrees north, 92.57 east.

Salmon August Andrée, with two companions, Dr. Nils Strindberg and Knut Hialmar P. Fraekel, started on their balloon voyage in search of the north pole from Amsterdam Island (79 degrees 50 minutes north, 10 degrees 50 minutes west) of the Spitzenbergen group, on July 11 last. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the wind was a little east of south. If the balloon, in reaching the vicinity of Antzifirowskoje, has passed over the pole, it must have traveled at least a little over 3,000 miles; if it was blown in a direct line to Antzifirowskoje shortly after its ascent, it can have traveled at least 2,400 miles.

FIRE IN A BAZAAR OF KABUL.

One Hundred and Fifty Stores Burned and Four Persons Cremated.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—A destructive fire which began in a bazaar of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, on Sept. 6, lasted until Sept. 7. One hundred and fifty stores were burned, four persons were cremated, and damage to the amount of several lakhs of rupees was done.

Sir Salter Pyne, the Ameer's British adviser, distinguished himself in directing the work of quenching the flames, organizing a fire brigade and using the fire engines which are kept in the workshops of the Ameer.

MANY ARRESTS IN BRUSSELS.

Police Take Fifteen Suspected Anarchists into Custody.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—Subsequent to the expulsion from this city yesterday of Louise Michel, the notorious French Anarchist, and her two companions, Charlotte Fauville and Brousson Loux, who had come here for the purpose of making a fortnight's speechmaking tour, the police arrested fifteen persons who were suspected of being Anarchists. The police also, with drawn swords, dispersed several bands who were parading the streets shouting and cheering for Anarchy. Some of these bands were marching in the direction of the Spanish Embassy when dispersed by the authorities.

INSURGENT CAMPS SURPRISED.

Spanish Troops Reported to Have Made Important Captures.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—It is officially announced that a detachment of troops belonging to the Battalion of Cuba recently surprised an insurgent camp in the bushes near Barranca, Province of Pinar del Rio, and after killing several of the enemy, captured 56 boxes of ammunition, 56 rifles of the Remington and Mauser pattern, and 4 mules.

The military commander at Campo Florida, Province of Havana, reports that while reconnoitring he found 15,000 cartridges and a medical chest.

Official advices from Turquino, near Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, are to the effect that the insurgent leader, Anastasior Jiminez, with twe.ve of his followers, all armed with rifles, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

Minister Dudley's Reception.

LIMA, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 17.—President Pierola has fixed Monday afternoon next for the official reception to be tendered Irving B. Dudley, the new United States Minister to Peru.

BRITISH FIGHT MOMUNDS.

Col. Blood Loses 140 Killed and Wounded in a Battle Near Camp Anayat, Afghanistan.

CAMP ANAYAT, VIA PANJKORA, Sept. 17.—(8. P. M.)—Severe fighting has taken place between the Second Brigade of Gen. Sir Bindon Blood's division and the Momunds. The British loss was 140 killed and wounded.

The brigade had moved out to attack the Momunds in the valley north of the camp, to punish them for the assault Tuesday night upon the force of Gen. Jeffreys at the foot of Pawat Pass. The Bengal Lancers found the enemy intrenched on the hills about eight miles distant.

The Thirty-fifth Sikhs was ordered to make the attack. The regiment was supported by four guns of a mountain battery and by six companies of Buffs. The Sikhs drove the enemy into the hills, but eventually fell back upon the Buffs before superior numbers.

The enemy then advanced against the left flank, drove back the cavalry, and surrounded a company of Sikhs. The cavalry charged brilliantly, and relieved the Sikhs; and the guides, coming up, swept the enemy back. The force halted for some time, destroying the enemy's towers, and then retired.

A company of Sikhs on the hills to the extreme right was hard pressed, and was running short of ammunition, when the general officer commanding moved the guides forward to their relief, which was gallantly accomplished. The guides carried the wounded Sikhs back and executed the withdrawal in good order, though the enemy pressed them hard.

Darkness came on before the force reached the camp, and the guides, with Gen. Jeffreys and his escort of Buffs, became separated from the column, which passed them in the gloom. Gen. Jeffreys remained with the guns and took up a position in a village.

The enemy had occupied a part of the village, and the escort, not being strong enough to expel them, had inflicted considerable loss on the little party before Major Wortledge, with two companies, each composed of Sikhs and guides, came up and compelled them to retire. A large body of cavalry and the Thirty-eighth Dogras left the camp and brought in the whole detachment.

Capt. Birch and Lieut. Watson behaved with great gallantry. Lieut. Hughes and Lieut. Crawford were killed.

Lieut. Watson, Lieut. Gunning, and Lieut. Winter were severely wounded, and Gen. Jeffreys, Lieut. Cassels, and Capt. Birch slightly wounded.

The Buffs lost 1 killed and 7 wounded, the Sikhs 21 killed and 42 wounded, the guides 2 killed and 10 wounded, the gunners 7 killed and 21 wounded, and the sappers 2 killed and 16 wounded.

Two Bengal lancers were wounded. Many horses and mules were killed.

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Reverse to British Arms in India Causes Regret in England.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the morning papers comment upon the British reverse north of Camp Anayat.

The Daily Telegraph calls it "disastrous," and says:

"Whether it was due to rashness or to some not yet explained cause, it will be a matter of unfeigned sorrow."

The Standard says:

"The interruption of the advance is every way deplorable. It is absolutely necessary to retrieve the reverse, and meanwhile the enemy, who were said to be disheartened and disinclined to fight, will be encouraged to organize a determined resistance."

"It is impossible to offer an explanation of the misnap. We must remember, however, that it occurred in a country never before traversed by European troops, and very little known, the country of the Momunds, who also know very little of the strength ultimately to be employed against them. But there is reason to fear once again that a lack of complete intelligence as to the disposition of the enemy's strength has led our commanders to undertake an operation that cannot be pushed through."

The Daily News says:

"It is very serious news, and gives the greatest importance to the appointment of Sir William Lockhart to succeed Sir George White as Commander in Chief in India on the latter's retirement, which has just been officially announced. There is little doubt that his name will be heard with dread by the insurgent tribesmen."

The Bad Harvest in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—The bad harvest affects seventeen Russian provinces, and it is feared it will also be felt in 1898, as the drought has prevented sowing Winter wheat in a large area. The immense reserve stocks will prevent a famine, but the peasants are ruined for several years.

To Take $80,000,000 of Chinese Bonds.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.—The Hooley-Jameson syndicate has concluded negotiations by which it will take up £16,000,000 ($80,000,000) of 5 per cent. bonds which the Chinese Government will issue at 94. Representatives of the syndicate will go to Pekin on Monday in order to secure the necessary imperial edict.

Spanish Minister Excommunicated.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The Bishop of Majorca, Balearic Islands, has excommunicated the Spanish Minister of Finance, Señor J. Reverter, for taking possession of the Treasury of a church in his diocese. The Minister proposes to appeal against the Bishop to the Holy See.

COMING IN FOR REPAIRS.

Cruiser New York, Flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, Anchors Off Tompkinsville.

The cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, is in port and at anchor off Tompkinsville, where she will remain until the Texas has been taken out of the dry dock, and then take her place in the dock. The hull of the Texas below the water line is in a foul condition.

During the drills at sea the ships were put through severe tests, both with batteries and machinery, and the Texas proved that she is one of the best gun platforms of any ship in the service. When she left the squadron, orders were given to Capt. Wise to test the large guns in all positions. This had never been done before, as it was feared the ship could not stand the strain of having the ten-inch guns in the turrets on the port and starboard side fire in different directions simultaneously. They were fired in all the positions, and with considerable success.

One trouble exists that would considerably hamper her fighting ability should she be called into action. The turret guns can only be loaded from two positions. Should the apparatus for turning the turrets become disabled from any cause, and the guns placed away from the loading positions, they would be useless.

The matter has been reported to the Navy Department at Washington, and it has been recommended that a new set of modern loading machinery be substituted for those now in use. It will take months to make the change, and the cost will amount to about $50,000.

One of the officers attached to the flagship New York, when seen yesterday concerning the drills ordered by the department, said:

"They are the best that have ever taken place in the navy. It was just what we needed, not only for the ships, but for the officers and men. For the first time since we have had any kind of a navy the ships have been tested so that we know just about what they are capable of doing. We expected many breakdowns. We had only a few, and they did not, with the exception of those to the battleship Indiana, amount to much."

The Indiana is in bad shape, and it will be some time before she can be docked. Until that time it will not be known how serious the trouble is.

The Hotel Majestic Leased.

The Hotel Majestic, at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, was leased yesterday for a term of several years to Webster & Eagle of Bradford, Mass. The lease calls for an annual rental of $200,000. The Majestic is owned by a stock company, and Jacob Rothschild is the principal stockholder. He left for Boston yesterday, where the lease was signed. The hotel was managed until Sept. 1 by August Muller, but when his lease expired Mr. Rothschild took charge.

CIRCASSIA SAFE IN TOW

Anchor Liner Picked Up by the Memnon and Her Passengers Landed at Queenstown.

HER SIGNAL GUN NOT HEEDED

One Vessel Passed the Disabled Ship Without Stopping Before She Was Picked Up—Days of Drifting Under Sail.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The overdue Anchor Line steamer Circassia, which left New York on Aug. 28 for Glasgow, and which should have reached that port on Thursday, Sept. 9, was sighted this morning off Kinsale Head in tow of the British steamer Memnon, Capt. Bales, from Montreal on Sept. 3, for Avonmouth.

The passengers of the Circassia are all well and have been landed here.

The Memnon met the Circassia on Monday last, Sept. 13, when the two vessels were about 600 miles west of Queenstown, the Anchor Liner having drifted eastward about 230 miles after becoming separated from the Thingvalla Line steamer Island, which took her in tow on Sept. 5, but afterward lost her.

The accident which disabled the Circassia occurred on Saturday, Sept. 4, when 900 miles from New York.

F. J. Firth of Brooklyn, saloon passenger, says:

"About 2:45 P. M. on the 4th instant the Circassia suddenly shook violently. The engines were stopped, and an examination showed that the shaft had broken in the tube and that the damage could not be repaired.

"The same afternoon we sighted a steamer and fired a gun to attract her attention. But no notice was paid to it. We then drifted helplessly until we met the steamship Island of the Thingvalla Line about daylight on the following day. Two steel hawsers were first attached to the Island, but they snapped. Then the Circassia's anchor chain was fixed as a drag rope, slightly improved. The hotspoal yard was hoisted, and with this and a fore and aft canvas the ship became somewhat steadier. But she merely drifted.

"On Thursday, the 9th, the weather was hazy; on Friday it was fine; and on Saturday and Sunday the wind freshened and increased, so that on Monday, the 13th, the Circassia rolled considerably. We sighted the Memnon at 8 o'clock that morning. The seas were so heavy that a boat could not be lowered, so a line was attached to a life buoy, which was dropped overboard and picked up by the Memnon. Two steel hawsers were connected in this way, but at the first strain they snapped like a ribbon.

"It was then decided, in spite of the heavy sea, to lower a boat, and this was done about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Simultaneously the Memnon approached the Circassia, a moment of tremendous excitement followed, for it was feared that the boat would be crushed between the steamers. It was a thrilling scene as the boatmen, rowing like grim death, forced their tiny craft between the great vessels, then so close together that its destruction seemed inevitable.

"A line was thrown across, a cable was attached, and there was no further hitch."

Purser Brown says: "Without the slightest warning the shaft broke with a terrific report. Most of the passengers were on deck at the time and crowded about the officers to learn what had happened. There was no panic, though the women were nervous until they had been assured that there was no danger."

All the passengers highly praise the conduct of the officers of the Circassia.

MRS. McDONALD'S BODY FOUND.

Dislodged Under Water by a Wrecker Engaged in Raising the Steamboat Catskill.

The body of Mrs. Maria McDonald, seventy-five years old, who was one of the victims of the St. Johns-Catskill collision in the North River, Wednesday evening, was found yesterday by the wreckers who were raising the Catskill.

William Olsen, a diver of the Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, was at work getting a chain under the forward part of the sunken boat, when the chain dislodged the body from some part of the vessel. It was taken aboard a tug and subsequently ashore.

Henry McDonald, a son of Mrs. McDonald, was present when the body was recovered. Mrs. McDonald lived in Guttenberg.

The wreckers last evening raised the steamboat free of the bottom between the derricks Monarch and Reliance, and moved it to the foot of Thirtieth Street.

Walter Hallenbeck, a deck hand on the steamer Walter Brett, who had it was said had rescued little Bertie Timmerman, the six-year-old boy who was missed immediately after the collision, said yesterday that he did not rescue anybody from the water on the night of the collision, and knew nothing at all about the missing boy.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ACTOR.

Said to Have Tried to Kill Wife, Housemaid, and Babe.

Augustus Cook, an actor, living at 19 West One Hundred and Second Street, was arrested last night on the charge of attempting to kill his wife, his child, and his housemaid. Mrs. Cook received two deep gashes in her head, the maid was cut twice on the right hand, and the baby escaped injury.

The sounds of quarreling in the Cook apartment were heard all of yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock Mrs. Cook rushed from her rooms, screaming, her head covered with blood. The maid, also bleeding, followed with the baby. They ran into the apartment of Dr. Smith, on the first floor, where their injuries were dressed. Cook, when arrested, denied having had anything to do with the affair.

Mrs. Cook, the baby, and the maid were taken to the home of Mrs. Cook's father, at 265 West Seventy-third Street. Her father is William H. Hall, a wealthy lumber merchant. Mrs. Cook refused to say anything for publication last night. Cook sent several telegrams to friends, but at a late hour last night had not succeeded in getting bail.

Cook supported Kathryn Kidder as Napoleon in "Sans Gêne." Recently he has been in the cast of "The Circus Girl" at Daly's. He took the part of the Commissaire de Police.

May Irwin's New Play.

TRENTON, Sept. 17.—May Irwin opened her season here to-night with the first production of a farce comedy in three acts by H. A. Du Souchet, entitled "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." The audience tested the capacity of the Taylor Opera House, and both the play and the company were well received. Miss Irwin sang several of her negro songs, including "On the Dummy Line," "The Sweetest Girl," and "Pickaninny's Lullaby," and responded to numerous encores. Several other members of the company made individual hits. The play has been expensively staged.

Killing of Miners Denounced.

A mass meeting was held at Cooper Union last night by the Cloakmakers' Organization for the purpose of denouncing the shooting of the miners at Hazleton, Penn. Isaac Hourwitz acted as Chairman. Among the speakers were Joseph Barondess, Abraham Kahn, editor of Forward; Louis Muller, Morris Loudon, and M. Vinchewsky. All of the speeches denounced the man who ordered the volley fired and declared the militia and officers of the law to be the hirelings of capitalists. The resolutions adopted were of the same nature as the speeches.

Knox—Rulison.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Times this morning announces the marriage on Thursday at Iden, near Rye, Sussex, of St. Griswold Knox of New York to Edith Somerville Rulison, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Somerville Rulison, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

THE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Completed Returns Show 214,639 Registered, and Admission Refused to 6,913.

LOWER GRADES ARE CROWDED

Except in the First and Second Year and the Eighth Grammar Classes There Is Plenty of Room—The Total Seating Capacity of the Schools Is 229,464.

Reports from all the schools opened on Monday received yesterday at the office of Superintendent Jasper show as the total on the register in 253 departments, 213,133, with 1,803 in the high schools, a grand total of 214,936. For lack of room admission was refused to 6,913 applicants. All those who could not be received will be admitted during the coming week to half-day classes.

Since the corresponding date of last year, when 7,726 children were refused admission, and the registration was less than 190,000, four new schools have been completed, an annex has been added to School No. 150, in East Ninety-sixth Street, and there is now a total capacity in the schools of the city of 229,464 scholars, not counting the three high schools, which can accommodate about 800 each, an increase in seats for the year of 13,172.

The crowding out of nearly 7,000 children is not due to lack of room so much as it is to the grading of the schools. Many schools, as will be seen from the table below, have turned away applicants, although they have many spare seats. The majority of the applicants want to join the first or second year classes in the primary department of the eighth grammar grade. Those particular classes are crowded in nearly all the schools, while the higher grades in both departments have room to spare.

The primary school, as an independent school, has been abolished, and that has necessitated the present new system of numbering the schools. Thus old Primary School No. 1 is now Public School No. 104, and so on to 150. New houses are building for schools numbered from 150 upward, with the exception of Nos 161, 162, and 163, which represent old Primary Schools Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Table of Schools and Attendance.

School.	Enrollment.	Register.	Capacity.	School.	Enrollment.	Register.	Capacity.
1	1,427	12	1,421	78	2,107	..	2,566
2	2,675	..	2,559	79	1,863	63	1,779
3	1,992	207	1,954	80	316	..	374
4	3,057	140	2,529	82	1,801	152	1,957
5	2,531	259	2,328	83	2,599	72	2,527
6	2,081	206	2,411	84	1,988	71	2,488
7	3,227	151	2,793	85	3,180	101	2,923
8	1,729	..	1,729	86	2,472	52	2,520
9	1,124	..	1,513	87	1,934	10	2,448
10	2,763	38	2,624	88	2,297	87	2,106
11	1,306	..	1,529	89	2,044	73	2,171
12	1,678	88	1,678	90	2,704	..	2,709
13	2,124	..	1,943	91	539	..	669
14	2,558	..	2,748	92	1,716	137	1,528
15	1,742	17	1,544	93	2,494	328	2,438
16	1,298	..	1,470	94	1,758	22	1,824
17	2,488	14	2,583	95	548	..	568
18	1,809	28	2,200	96	2,060	372	2,749
19	3,040	..	3,044	97	692	69	709
20	2,527	398	2,292	98	691	27	706
21	1,095	..	1,215	99	226	..	240
22	2,408	116	2,186	100	163	..	188
23	1,805	25	1,606	101	430	..	428
24	422	..	449	09	294	..	288
25	2,951	30	2,914	163	2,485	451	2,400
26	1,285	..	1,495	104	534	4	708
27	1,019	..	1,566	105	848	..	614
28	1,581	..	2,080	106	640	..	845
29	532	..	477	107	653	..	1,050
30	1,528	..	1,653	108	737	..	730
31	1,600	65	1,28	109	1,051	112	1
32	1,809	..	2,123	110	845	..	704
33	1,946	..	2,561	111	262	..	470
34	2,321	..	2,114	112	223	..	526
36	1,988	..	1,832	113	468	..	643
37	1,050	..	1,080	088	55	169	141
38	1,847	4	2,237	115	168	..	210
39	2,007	11	2,230	116	563	..	700
40	1,215	..	1,310	117	1,108	..	1,398
41	1,529	..	1,721	118	191	..	316
42	2,077	152	2,070	119	593	..	870
43	2,028	38	2,114	120	852	161	712
44	1,056	..	1,517	121	1,338	56	1,260
45	1,763	..	1,952	122	1,216	..	1,760
46	2,393	..	2,580	123	549	..	959
47	..	..	1,225	124	485	..	750
48	921	..	1,654	125	469	..	595
49	2,205	..	2,229	126	501	..	601
50	1,356	..	1,690	127	927	..	965
51	2,228	..	2,200	128	578	..	661
52	350	..	348	129	785	..	515
53	2,404	152	2,300	130	715	..	1,050
54	2,841	682	2,597	131	1,099	146	809
55	1,258	7	1,491	132	153	..	295
56	1,404	22	1,406	135	590	33	492
57	1,409	31	1,728	136	1,001	..	973
58	1,894	3	1,995	137	1,214	..	1,490
59	2,184	205	2,201	138	1,223	77	979
60	2,713	..	2,150	139	1,068	2	978
61	2,447	..	1,944	140	219	..	250
62	2,450	31	2,452	139	90	..	250
63	886	..	1,192	140	1,308	..	1,186
64	1,223	..	1,370	141	1,454	3	1,415
65	2,631	8	2,807	142	1,344	114	1,270
66	647	..	998	143	466	..	358
67	1,195	..	1,858	144	660	..	610
68	2,210	5	2,450	146	174	..	996
69	2,376	2	2,370	147	67	..	297
70	2,382	40	2,426	148	63	..	156
71	1,678	..	1,625	149	413	..	402
72	2,569	..	2,781	150	922	..	1,140
73	1,965	11	1,753	154	859	..	2,000
74	2,279	17	2,385	155	871	..	2,000
75	2,406	267	1,900	161	1,827	173	1,525
76	1,814	3	2,148	162	466	..	533
77	3,251	328	3,205	163	1,033	..	2,360
Total					213,133	6,913	229,464

Recapitulation by Wards.

The Board of Education keeps the records by wards. The Clerk of Statistics, Frank Anderson, yesterday completed his count for Superintendent Jasper. Below is his recapitulation:

Ward.	No. of grammar schools.	On register. First class.	On register. Second class.	Refused admission. First class.	Refused admission. Second class.
1	2	630	681	.....	.....
2	1	60	64	.....	.....
4	4	2,541	2,647	6	20
5	3	1,266	1,318	.....	.....
6	4	2,703	3,056	20	5
7	4	2,786	6,254	59	180
8	4	2,705	2,884	7	1
9	4	6,283	6,154	192	15
10	11	12,567	13,573	375	748
11	13	11,169	12,063	115	251
12	50	45,294	48,294	1,780	572
13	10	9,477	9,662	208	270
14	4	2,201	2,450	.....	.....
15	1	438	369	.....	.....
16	9	5,445	5,962	5	24
17	11	11,254	11,659	24	59
18	6	3,850	3,420	4	.....
19	28	26,597	27,491	1,195	366
20	8	7,018	7,288	.....	.....
21	7	4,887	5,187	.....	.....
22	7	19,661	19,908	93	35
23	21	14,326	14,745	76	89
24	13	6,695	6,681	93	11
Total	253	203,310	210,378	4,318	2,595

Adding 1,803 as the register of the three high schools not included in the above lists and 2,755 for the schools closed Tuesday, two departments of School No. 34 and School No. 13, the grand total on the register Wednesday morning was 214,936, with admission refused to 6,913.

Evening High Schools.

Superintendent Jasper, Dr. M. J. Elgas, Dr. T. S. O'Brien, and Prof. Seth T. Stewart, the Committee on Evening Schools of the Board of Superintendents, have completed arrangements for an evening high-school course for women. The classes will be held in School No. 59, in East Twentieth Street, and will begin Sept. 27 at 7 o'clock. Until that date Miss K. D. Blake, the Principal, will be in attendance with her staff of teachers to register intending pupils.

The course of study, besides classes in sewing and cooking, will be the same as in the Boys' High School, and will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, bookkeeping, higher English grammar, rhetoric and composition, political science and American history, literature and oratory, phonography, anatomy and physiology, and drawing—architectural, mechanical, and free hand.

Mr. Jasper said yesterday that the committee had decided that, if twenty-five names were signed to a petition to have a class formed for any particular study, they would establish such a class at once and appoint special teachers for it.

Dr. Buchanan, Dr. Wight, and Prof. Goodwin, the Principals of the three high schools, reported to the Board of Superintendents yesterday that, although the first-year classes in the schools were all filled, they had plenty of room in the upper classes, and would receive candidates for admission to those classes and examine them immediately. Each of the high schools has room for about 150 second, third, and fourth year students.

The work on the building for the Mixed High School, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, is progressing slowly, and Prof. Goodwin has been authorized to call his teachers and pupils together at his discretion and assign them work to do at their homes. It will be nearly October, probably, before the schoolhouse will be completely furnished and ready for occupation.

DEATH OF ALANSON CARY.

A Well-Known Mechanical Inventor and Manufacturer Succumbs to Apoplexy at His Home.

Alanson Cary, for over half a century a practical inventor and a successful business man, died at his home, 14 West Seventy-seventh Street, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been suffering from ear trouble for two months, and his illness compelled him to drop his work on Sept. 4. The complaint afterward culminated in a stroke of apoplexy, which caused his death.

Mr. Cary was born on March 4, 1827, in Turner, Me., where has parents lived. At the age of fifteen he invented a machine for the carving of ivory. It was patented, and the patent was sold to a manufacturing establishment. After having had some schooling in his native town he left it before attaining his sixteenth year for Boston, where he went to work for Henry Washburn, a manufacturer, to earn enough to pay for completing his education.

When he was thoroughly equipped he entered the establishment of Washburn & Moen, Worcester, wire manufacturers, as Superintendent of a certain branch of mechanical work. In 1858 Mr. Cary married Miss R. Anna Smith of Boston. On coming to New York, three years later, he helped form the firm of West, Bradley & Cary, manufacturers of steel wire and steel springs at 234 West Twenty-ninth Street. About fifteen years later this partnership dissolved, and Mr. Cary joined E. A. Moen, a brother of one of his former employers, and under the name of Cary & Moen they kept up the business at the same place. Some eight years ago Mr. Cary separated from Mr. Moen and established a factory of his own at 242 West Twenty-ninth Street, which he managed until the time of his last illness.

In all his partnerships Mr. Cary performed the engineering and scientific work, and meanwhile took out a great many patents which gained him considerable repute for his inventions, which were made for use in his own line of work and several others. One of his patents was a peculiar barbed wire, made by winding a strip of notched metal around a steel core. Another, which was copied by many of his competitors, was the Cary process for tempering springs. He spent many thousands of dollars in fighting imitators of this patent in the courts, and won all his suits.

Mr. Cary was a thoroughly domestic man and belonged to no social organization but the New England Society. He was the oldest living Director of the North River Bank.

Mr. Cary's wife survives him. He also leaves six children—Mrs. Thomas L. Watt, Miss Grace Cary, Miss Florence Cary, Dr. Bert A. Cary, and Edward M. Cary, who was connected with his father's establishment, and William H. F. Cary, now on his way to China to go into business at Shanghai.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Emanuel Sands.

Emanuel Sands, who was killed in Jersey City yesterday by jumping from a trolley car while it was going at full speed, will be buried with Masonic and Grand Army honors at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from Hedding Methodist Church, of which he was the Treasurer.

Mr. Sands was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Feb. 22, 1845. He enlisted in the Union Army when he was seventeen years old and was wounded and taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va. He was afterward paroled and as his term had nearly expired he was discharged on his return to Washington. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1870, where he embarked in the shoe business, but the climate did not agree with him, and by the advice of his physician he removed to Jersey City in 1872, where he again established himself in the shoe business.

He was an active Grand Army man, having been three times chosen Commander of Van Houten Post No. 3. He was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of New Jersey in June last at the annual reunion held at Atlantic City. He was also a prominent Mason, being a member of the New Jersey Consistory and Hugh de Payens Commandery. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, the eldest of which is sixteen years old.

Daniel E. Foley.

Daniel E. Foley, one of the most interesting characters of the Ninth Ward, died last Thursday at his residence, 37 Jane Street. He was sixty-seven years of age, and for almost half a century had been in the trucking business. He was very widely known in the wholesale business circles of the city. He had lived about twenty years in the house in which he died. Three daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES ANDERSON, a commercial traveler, whose home was in Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at Cape May of paralysis of the brain. He was thirty-two years old.

Mrs. KATHIE SPIEGELBERG, mother of Frederick Spiegelberg of the law firm of Spiegelberg & Wise, 44 Broad Street, died yesterday at Munich, Germany, her native town. She was sixty-two years old.

FREDERICK SCHLEICHER died suddenly of heart trouble at the home of his son-in-law, George J. Kuck, 157 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Thursday night. He was fifty-nine years of age and was a hotel proprietor at Glen Cove. Three children survive him. The interment will be at Glen Cove to-morrow.

HENRY T. METCALFE, a resident of Staten Island, died yesterday at his home at Giffords from a complication of diseases. Mr. Metcalfe was the senior member of the real estate firm of Henry T. Metcalfe & Sons of Wall Street, this city. He was seventy years of age and was a son of the late Henry T. Metcalfe, who for many years was County Judge of Richmond County. For two years the deceased was County Assessor. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

JOHN DAVIES died of heart failure on Thursday at his home, 307 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Davies was born in the village of Clydach, Wales, and came to America at the age of seventeen. In 1861 the foundry of Howell & Saxtan, in Brooklyn, was established, and Mr. Davies became its Superintendent. When, after thirty years this firm was dissolved, Mr. Davies built a foundry and established a business with his son, John I. Davies, in South Brooklyn. One son and one daughter survive. The funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow afternoon.

Chief McCullagh's First Lecture.

Chief McCullagh had all of the Sergeants and Roundsmen not on duty before him at Headquarters yesterday to listen to a discourse on police affairs. Deputy Chief Cortright, all the Inspectors, eighty Sergeants, and eighty Roundsmen were present. He addressed the men on the subject of neatness and on the rules of politeness and courtesy to citizens. He said that there were many unnecessary complaints made against patrolmen. The majority of them were frivolous. He added that he only wanted the serious infractions of regulations reported, and that hereafter the Sergeants would have to patrol their precincts regularly instead of lounging over the desks.

Varnish Explosion and a Fire.

The flat house at 328 East Seventy-seventh Street was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $3,000 and the household goods of the occupants to the amount of $2,000. The fire started on the second floor. Joseph Brennan of 86 Clinton Street was painting the corridor walls. Beneath a gas jet was a large pot of varnish. When it became dark Brennan lit the gas, and the fumes from the varnish caused an explosion. The newly painted walls caught fire and the flames spread.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100-share lots, either for cash or on margin. Correspondence invited.
Daily market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
All Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.; 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.; 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.; 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
Nos. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, September 1, 1897.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the right to convert bonds of the above issue into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,320 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,
will terminate November 1st, 1897.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By EDWARD D. ADAMS,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

T. E. Ward & Co.
BANKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway,
1,270 Broadway,
359 Broadway,
Dealers in
UNITED STATES BONDS,
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON.

Preferred and Common Stocks
OF THE
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
DEALT IN BY
HARRIMAN & CO.,
120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Another Stock Exchange day in which over 600,000 shares were traded in, a market in which commission house transactions were the chief features—this was yesterday's Wall Street record.

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Over 150 different stocks were traded in and noteworthy changes were mostly advances.

Conspicuous Granger stocks showed strength, all the coal stocks made advances, and many of the specialties rose substantially.

The most notable feature of the market was the apparent disposition upon the part of conspicuous interests to shift from the higher priced stocks to those of lower value. It looks as if this tendency might soon develop into consequence enough to exert influence upon the course of the general market.

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In the highest financial circles of Wall Street there is a growing belief that gold must soon be coming this way in large volume from Europe.

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Foreign buying of stocks here continues.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $2,000 fives, coupon, at 114¾.

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In State bonds $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	General Electric	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Ill. Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	L. E. & Western	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	L. E. & Western pf.	2
A., T. & S. F.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Minn. Iron	1
Balt. & Ohio.	¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
B. & O. Southwest.	1	Mobile & Ohio	2
B., R. & P.	3	N. J. Central	2¾
B., R. & P. pf.	4¾	N. Y. L. & W.	⅝
Can. Pacific	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Central Pacific	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾
C., B. & Qv.	1¼	Reading	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chicago Gas	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. Western	⅞	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
C., M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & Pac.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
C., H. V. & T. pf.	1¼	Texas Pacific	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1
D., L. & W.	2	U. P. 1st in. pd.	1⅞
Hal. S. S. & At. pf.	½	U. P., D. & G.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	Wabash pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	¾
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1
Brook. Elevated	⅜	Or. R. & Nav.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	2¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1925	2½	Ohio South. gen.	4
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	O. Imp. con., 2d in.	5
Col. Mid. 1st c. & r.	1	Pac. of Mo. 2d	1
Col. & H. V. 5s, 1st, r.	1	Rio Gr. West.	1¼
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	T., St. L. & K. C.	2
Detroit Gas 5s	1½	1st c. r.	2
E., L. & B. Sp. Isl.	1½	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s, c. & r.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Nor. Pac. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,251,888; balances, $6,173,121; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $508,987.

Money on call in London, 1½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 1 15-16 per cent. for short and 2 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $1.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84⅜ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c discount. St. Louis—50c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57@58c. Sales, 1,000 ounces at 58c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43¾@45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,138 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 26⅛d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,170
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Phenix sold at .06. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .50, 2,000 shares Brunswick at .18, 15,000 shares Comstock at .06, 900 shares Fortuna at 9.00@10.00, 1,500 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 1,000 shares Mollie Gibson at .28, 500 shares Mount Rosa at .10@.11, 200 shares Pharmacist at .10 @.11, and 200 shares Yellow Jacket at .55. On the Mining Exchange 1,200 shares of Annetta sold at .47, 4,000 shares Gold Magnet at .07¾@.08¾, 1,200 shares Miami at .37¼@.37½, 21,500 shares Rocky Mountain at .14¼@.13¾, 27,500 shares Waldorf at .08¼ @.08¾, 100 shares Alamo at .04, 200 shares Argentum at .21, 200 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .00, 200 shares Fanny B. at .05, 200 shares Garfield Gr. at .04½, 200 shares Isabella at .29, 500 shares Mount Rosa at .08½@.09, 500 shares Pharmacist at .09, and 500 shares Work at .05.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝, to 63½; St. Paul, ½, to 104⅝; Reading, ¼, to 14½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 111¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 118¼, and Erie, ¼, to 19¼. Atchison sold at 16½, and Erie first preferred at 46¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 9-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £51,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes advanced 5c, to 103f 40c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 191.20, and in Rome at 105.35.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

The anthracite coalers took their turn yesterday. The whole group showed remarkable strength. Jersey Central sold up to 101¾, nearly four points above Thursday night's closing. It closed lower, but with a gain of nearly three points. Delaware and Hudson touched 122, Lackawanna sold at 162¾, and all of the Readings closed with advances. Each of the Reading issues was traded in to the amount of over 20,000 shares. The common sold at 29, the first preferred at 57⅝, and the second preferred at 35⅝. Most of the buying of the coal stocks was done by brokers who have all along been acting for the most powerful bull interests in the market. There was a rumor that the price of coal was to be advanced Oct. 1—a rumor which, although denied, is generally believed to be true.

NO FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

Mr. James McCrea, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Western business conditions. Mr. McCrea is the active head of the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines west of Pittsburg, and is therefore well able to speak for that section of the country through which the Pan Handle Road and the other Pennsylvania tributaries run. Mr. McCrea is very confident of a continuation of the activity in business, and believes that the whole country has ahead of it years of prosperity. He said yesterday:

"Railroad earnings show beyond any question that there has been considerable improvement in the West. Throughout our section of the country there is a very general betterment that extends to almost every line of business. Not only is there more activity, but the people are feeling much better and showing more confidence than they have for years.

"In my opinion this betterment has come naturally and with reason. It is simply the logical result of the improved conditions. The crops are, of course, the most powerful influences. This year our large cereal products and the high prices which we will undoubtedly receive for them will make the country so much more wealthy—will bring so much more money into the country and into circulation. The farmers who have not been able to buy for several years have now the wherewithal to purchase long-needed supplies. As a result of this comes business activity. That is about all there is to it.

"So far as I can see, there is nothing that will kill the improvement which we have already seen. The better times are not due to any manipulation; they come from natural conditions, natural laws. Our recent depression was largely due to the same cause. We reached the bottom, and we have now turned the other way again. It looks very much as though the hard times of which we have all been complaining so much are over with for many years, and as if we had again resumed the long-interrupted progress.

"As to railroad business, it will go on expanding and improving with the other lines of trade. Earnings are already showing that the railroads are doing much better, and I see no reason why their earnings should not keep on showing the same thing. Railroad business is, of course, dependent entirely upon general trade. With general trade broadening and quickening, railroad business must necessarily improve.

"Throughout our part of the country things look most promising. People are confident that crops are good, many of the mills are at work again, and the average man has more money than he has had for years. There is no reason now why things should go backward. The start has been made in the right direction, and I know of no barriers that will prevent our progress. I am not only hopeful; I am confident. Better times seem to me assured. And I entertain no fears for the future—none whatever."

OUR PROFITS FROM GRAIN.

Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre of the Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange house of McIntyre & Wardwell is an optimist on the business outlook, and his optimism is based on an intimate knowledge of facts and figures. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he pointed out that the grain crop is now moving rapidly, and that from this source alone there will be at least $250,000,000 put into the pockets of the farmers of this country by foreign consumers in payment for American breadstuffs. Mr. McIntyre said:

"The grain situation is the most favorable the country has seen in years. The wheat crops are excellent, and the farmers themselves are getting the benefit of the advance in price. They did not sell their wheat until it moved. Every bushel of wheat that has moved so far on this crop has been taken for export, and much of it has been exported to countries that have heretofore been exporters of wheat themselves.

"It is my opinion that the wheat situation throughout the whole world is such that we are going to be able to sell all that we have for sale at a good round price. The same conditions exist in regard to corn and other coarse grains. These grains have not been commanding good prices for the past few years, and a very large percentage of the enormous crops has been retained West unsold. This is now moving out for export also, there being short crops of feeding stuffs in both the United Kingdom and France.

"This, to my mind, is an important factor in the financial situation, because all of it is virtually new business—that is, it is new for any such large amounts to be taken. Any money that we are to be paid for this by foreign countries is so much clear money ahead.

"All of our Western correspondents are very much encouraged and in much better condition financially than for a long time. With my close knowledge of the grain situation, I cannot but feel that the present prosperity of the country is based on a good, strong, permanent foundation. The money we will get for this grain will go West to pay off debts and to make our Western and Southern friends feel more like spending some of what they have.

"I feel that we are conservative in looking ahead for at least two years of good prosperous times in this country on the grain situation alone.

"France is buying our grain. So is Germany a buyer of our corn, oats, barley, and rye—a large quantity of rye. Argentina and Brazil are also large purchasers. Mexico has been buying a good deal of our corn. France and England have bought much of our bran—and this is a new feature. These countries need our breadstuffs now. Up to the present the movement of all grain has been so slow that the steamers have been kept waiting for the cargoes to be exported. We are loading twelve steamers to-day ourselves with 1,700,000 bushels of grain—wheat, corn, and oats.

"New York is doing more than its share of this business, because its freights have been favorable and the stuff has to be moved at once. When grain has to be moved quickly New York is the port. You can load vessels cheaper and the run is a quicker one.

"One indication that the demand is ahead of the supply is that all cash wheats are selling at a premium over future months. The reverse is usually the position of the market.

"In former years when the price of grain has advanced the benefit went always to the speculator. This year the farmer still has the stuff, and he is getting the full benefit of the advance in prices.

"Kansas ought to get out of debt this year. Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan have had bad crops in the last three years. That is why they will benefit so much now. Kansas had no crop of wheat in two years, and that State was in a rather bad way. The country has had no crop of Winter wheat in three years. Now it has a big one.

"Our business is largely in the West, and we have agents all over the country. They all tell us the same story as to the great improvement. People are feeling better. They have regained confidence and have bought a great many securities. There is nothing inflated about the business situation.

"What is to be said about the movement of wheat in the Port of New York applies in a measure to every place of export in the country. It is causing activity everywhere. When the $250,000,000 which will be paid for the goods we are to export comes back every line of business in the country will be benefited. Already there are signs of activity in the manufacturing lines. The produce business was never better than it is now."

THREE ANNUAL REPORTS.

In presenting the eighth annual report of the Directors of the Wabash Railroad Company, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, President O. D. Ashley writes:

"Since the middle of July the signs of improvement have become more and more palpable, until at the present time (September) it is about as certain as anything in the future can be that the great transportation interests of the country are to share in a prosperity which must extend to all the business and industrial interests of the country. Promise of abundant harvests and the higher markets for our products have given an impulse to the vast and complicated machinery of trade which will be felt in every part of the United States."

The report states that 25 per cent. of the total tonnage of freight handled by the road is in that class which the strike in the bituminous coal mines of Illinois and Indiana cuts off. It adds:

"A large part of this has been temporarily lost, but the volume of traffic in other descriptions of freight has increased enough to show a substantial gain during the month of August over the corresponding period of 1896."

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The eighteenth annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, for the fiscal year ending June 30, has also been published. President Thomas P. Fowler says:

"There are indications that a revival of business in various directions may be looked forward to with some degree of confidence, and this company is prepared to avail itself of any improvement in trade that may occur."

"Over one-half of the freight revenues of the company," writes General Manager Childs, "is derived from the transportation of coal. From careful estimates made in most cases from borings by the individual operators, the coal remaining in the collieries contiguous to the line, whose output in whole or partially is carried on this line, will continue on the basis of the present output for the next twenty-six years."

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An advance copy of the second annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, for the last fiscal year, contains President E. P. Ripley's communication on the business of the year. Mr. Ripley says:

"The traffic of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is steadily increasing, and the management of the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad as part of the Atchison system will promote the development of local business, as well as insure the economical handling of through business.

"An arrangement has been made with the Southern Pacific Company for the permanent exchange of the line of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad and the Sonora Railway, owned by the Atchison, for the Mojave division of the Santa Fé Pacific, owned by the Southern Pacific and operated by the Atlantic and Pacific under lease. Agreements for the purpose of consummating this exchange are in process of preparation, to which the assent of the Mexican Government is necessary, under the provisions of the Sonora concession."

On the subject of extensions the report states:

"The Texas, Louisiana and Eastern Railway was purchased as an extension of the Conroe branch of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé line for the purpose of an inlet to the timber lands of Texas."

"The outlook is good," writes Mr. Ripley, "for materially increasing the coal consumption in all parts of the territory tributary to the Atchison system, and larger net earnings are expected from the coal properties during the coming year. At the present time the general business is increasing, and the earnings for the current fiscal year bid fair to considerably exceed those for the year covered by the report."

NEW WABASH ACTIVITY.

The Wabash stocks showed strength yesterday, and the preferred was active to the extent of 16,000 shares. For some time past a movement in the Wabash stocks has been hinted at by insiders, and its delay has been attributed to the soft coal strike. That difficulty now being out of the way, official utterances as to the excellent physical condition of Wabash and its prospects for increased earnings will be listened to more attentively. In the annual report of the company, President Ashley talks most hopefully for the road, and declares that the year to come is to be better in every way than the year just past. In spite of the soft coal strike, earnings have increased during the past month, and now with that traffic restored the road should be able to show very much better things.

INCREASING THEIR HOLDINGS.

The new activity and strength of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf continued yesterday. Over 15,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold up to 9⅝, the highest price for nearly five years. This advance in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf is all the more noteworthy because of the inactivity of the stock hitherto. The new interests which have recently become identified with the property are showing themselves to be believers in it. During the past two days they have increased their holdings in pursuance of a plan lately agreed upon to double the amount of stock which they bought when they first became interested.

LONDON'S LARGEST ORDER.

Chesapeake and Ohio was again remarkably active yesterday. Nearly 30,000 shares of the stock were traded in. These heavy transactions are due mostly to the execution of a large buying order from London. The size of this order can be imagined from the fact that it is the largest order for an American stock in years—according to the statement of a broker who is doing part of the Chesapeake and Ohio buying on the floor. And it is further stated that this order was sent to New York from London at the suggestion of one of the largest of Wall Street's international bankers.

GREAT WESTERN EARNINGS.

Chicago Great Western scored another advance yesterday. It sold as high as 19¼, closing slightly under that figure, with a net gain of nearly one point for the day. It was very active, the transactions aggregating over 25,000 shares. Again insiders were the buyers—the same insiders whose buying some time ago put the stock above 20. Chicago Great Western's earnings, due to-day, will, it is predicted, show an advance of 25 per cent. over any of the road's recent increases.

BROOKLYN DEAL COMPLETED.

It can be positively stated that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit-Brooklyn Elevated deal is completed. Official announcement of the matter may be expected within the next few days. Not only are the negotiations at an end but papers have been signed. None of the details of the scheme has as yet been made public, but the buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock by Brooklyn Elevated interests would seem to indicate that the new combination bids fair to be a successful one and one productive of profits.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 17, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
117	119	25	American Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	.....
14¼	14½	8,535	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34	34⅞	34	34½	+ 1
153⅛	153¾	6,514	Am. Sugar Refining	152¼	153⅝	152	153¼	+ ⅝
119	119¾	514	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	119½	119¼	119	119¼	+ ¼
90½	90¾	11,604	American Tobacco	91⅝	91⅞	90½	90⅝	−1⅜
112	113	354	American Tobacco pf.	113	113	113	113	−1
36	37	300	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	37½	37½	37⅛	+ ½
16½	16⅝	21,910	At., T. & S. F.	16	16⅝	15⅞	16½	+ ½
35	35⅛	27,868	At., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	35⅜	34¼	35	+ ½
18¼	18¾	505	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¾
7¾	8	2,200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8	8	7¾	7¾	+1
11⅞	12	10,592	Bay State Gas	12	12¼	11⅞	12	− ¼
8¾	9¼	500	Brooklyn Elevated	9	9¼	9	9¼	− ⅜
35⅝	35¾	11,777	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	36½	37	35⅜	35⅜	− ¼
134	135	743	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	135	134	134⅜	− ¼
2½	3	100	Brunswick Co.	3	3	3	3	.....
24	25	445	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	22	24	22	24	+3
64½	65	1,400	Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	64⅞	62	64⅞	+4⅞
61	61⅛	2,077	Canada Southern	61⅛	61⅜	61	61¼	+ ⅛
74	..	200	Canadian Pacific	73½	75½	73½	75½	+ 1½
16½	16¾	100	Central Pacific	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	28,075	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
11	11¼	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	686	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35¼	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ¼
101¼	101¾	21,943	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	+1⅛
59½	61	500	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
107⅛	107¼	9,930	Chicago Gas	106¾	107½	105¾	107¼	+ ¾
18⅞	19	24,295	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	19¼	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅞
41	43	550	Chi. Great W. pf., A.	41	42	41	42	+1
29¼	30	600	Chi. Great West. pf.	29⅞	29⅞	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅜
101½	101⅝	25,125	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	101	101⅞	100¾	101½	+ ½
145½	146⅜	550	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	146	146	+ ¼
131½	131¾	3,235	Chicago & Northw.	131½	132¼	131⅜	131½	.....
164	..	18	Chi. & Northw. pf.	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	.....
95¼	95⅜	11,310	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	94¼	95⅜	94	95¼	+ ½
41	41¼	2,380	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41½	40½	41	− ¼
85	90	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	86	86	.....
27⅛	27¼	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
7	7⅜	250	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
6	6½	670	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
25½	26	517	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	25	26	25	26	+1¼
238⅝	239	5,910	Consolidated Gas Co.	239	240	237½	239	.....
121	122	4,097	Delaware & Hudson	120	122	120	121½	+1¼
161½	162¼	2,245	Del., Lack. & Western	160¼	162⅜	160½	162½	+2
14	14½	300	Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14	14	+ ¼
49⅜	49½	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	.....
48	50	120	Detroit Gas	48	48	48	48	.....
8¼	8¾	100	Duluth. S. S. & A. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
132	134	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	132½	132½	132	132	+ ¼
18¾	18⅞	1,135	Erie	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅝	.....
44⅞	45	2,280	Erie 1st pf.	45⅜	45⅝	44⅞	45	− ⅛
25¼	25½	250	Erie 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
74⅜	75⅛	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	75	75	75	75	−1
29	30	200	Evans. & T. H.	30	30	30	30	+2
47	50	272	Evans. & T. H. pf.	48	48	48	48	+2
12½	13⅜	1,200	Flint & P. M.	13	13	13	13	.....
42	43	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	42	42	42	42	−2¼
19	20½	700	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+1
40½	40⅝	3,790	General Electric	40¼	40⅜	40⅛	40½	+ ½
100½	100¾	170	H. B. Claflin Co.	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100½	.....
108¼	108½	2,220	Illinois Central	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	+ ½
4	4½	125	Illinois Steel Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
104	120	100	Iowa Central pf.	104¼	105	104¼	105	.....
35½	36⅛	365	Iowa Central pf.	35	35¼	35	35	− ¼
45	46	600	Laclede Gas	45	45¼	45	45¼	−2½
21	21½	1,835	Lake Erie & Western.	20	21½	20	21½	+1½
78¼	79	2,875	Lake Erie & W. pf.	76½	78	76	78	+2
43	48	44	Long Island	43	45	43	43	.....
61⅝	61⅞	16,393	Louisville & Nashville.	61⅝	62¼	60⅝	61¾	+1⅝
112	112¾	8,003	Manhat. Con., ex div.	110⅜	113	110¾	112	− ¼
123	124	200	Metropolitan Traction.	123½	123⅞	123½	123⅜	.....
110¼	111¼	658	Michigan Central	111	111⅜	111	111⅛	− ⅜
30	30½	920	Minn. & St. Louis	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	.....
89½	91	11	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
62	62½	770	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61¾	62¼	61	62¼	+ ¼
58	59	225	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	+1
16¼	16½	965	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅜
41	41½	4,842	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41	41¼	.....
38⅜	38⅝	13,318	Missouri Pacific	37⅝	39	37⅛	38⅞	+1⅛
31	31¾	100	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	31	31	+2
41⅜	42	2,400	National Lead Co.	41½	41½	40⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
108	108½	285	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108½	108¼	108¾	.....
85	95	100	National Starch 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	−1
100⅝	101	12,060	New Jersey Central	98½	101¾	98½	100¾	+2¾
114⅜	115	5,977	New York Central	111½	115¼	111½	115	+ ⅝
16¾	17⅛	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17	17¼	17	17¼	.....
..	..	100	N. Y., Lack. & West.	122	122	122	122	+1⅝
19⅜	20	200	N. Y. Sus. & West.	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	.....
43⅞	44	1,700	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	44½	45	43⅜	43⅜	− ¼
44½	44⅜	250	Norfolk & West. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	1,120	North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	8,095	Northern Pacific	21⅜	21⅞	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
56⅛	56½	16,245	Northern Pacific pf.	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	+ ¼
19⅜	19⅞	11,582	Ontario & Western	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
39	40	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
38	38¼	2,822	Pacific Mail	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
118	118½	10,665	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	118⅝	117⅞	118	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
27⅛	27¼	5,491	P., C., C. & St. L.	24¾	2½	24¾	27¼	+3
65	65½	3,265	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62⅜	65	62⅜	65	+2⅜
184	185	780	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184¾	184¾

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Company

1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Office of the Central Pacific R. R. Co.:
San Francisco, August 11th, 1897.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $25,883,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing January 1, 1898 so that the Principal thereof shall become due as follows:

$2,995,000, Series 'A' } on Dec. 1, 1898
$1,000,000, Series 'B' }
$1,000,000, Series 'C' } on Dec. 1, 1899
$1,383,000, Series 'D' }
$3,997,000, Series 'E' } on June 1, 1900
$3,999,000, Series 'F' }
$3,999,000, Series 'G' }
$3,999,000, Series 'H' } on June 1, 1901
$3,511,000, Series 'I' }

with interest meanwhile at the rate of 5% per annum, Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from January 1, 1898, in U. S. Gold Coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as, **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 30, 1897,** shall present their Bonds for that purpose at the office of Messrs. **SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.**

The Extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupons will be annexed representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's office and at the office of the Bankers before mentioned.

ISAAC L. REQUA,
President.

Referring to above Notice, Bondholders are advised that they may present their Bonds for extension at our office and deposit the same with us, free of charge, **on or before October 30, 1897,** under a Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.

In view of the Company's maturing obligations to the United States Government, we consider it important that the Bondholders should unite in order to secure effective representation of their common interests. The above Bondholders' Agreement gives us full power to represent deposited Bonds, and to take any action that we may deem necessary to protect their rights and enforce their security, and also in any readjustment of the Company's Bonded Debt to represent such Bonds, subject to the final approval of Depositing Bondholders. We will make no charge to the Depositing Bondholders for services rendered under this Agreement.

Temporary Receipts will be issued for Bonds deposited, which upon extension of the deposited Bonds, may be exchanged for Engraved CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. The latter will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as custodian, of the deposited Bonds when extended, and will carry interest coupons to represent the interest coupons of the Extended Bonds.

Application will be made to list these Certificates of Deposit at the New York, London, Frankfort-on-M., Berlin, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

Copies of the Extension Agreement and of the Bondholders' Agreement, above referred to, may be obtained at our office.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

New York, August 31, 1897.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company

DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000 and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September 28, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn.

Twenty-sixth Consecutive Dividend.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1897.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent., payable out of the net earnings of the company to stockholders of record Sept. 30th, 1897, and payable Oct. 15th. Stock books will close Sept. 30th at 3 P. M., and reopen Oct. 16th at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. C. PECKHAM,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Sept. 15, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company,

Dividend No. 29.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1897.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on September 24th, 1897, until 10 A. M. on October 1st, 1897.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, September 14th, 1897. DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 8th, 1897. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 23d, and reopen on Wednesday, September 29th, 1897.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable September 18, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

In Liquidation.

Richmond, Va., September 8, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 20th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELFORD, Secretary.

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 15, 1897.

All State Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,994,286.25
Overdrafts		10.10
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		123,068.36
Real estate	$4,300.00	4,300.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		536,224.36
Specie		570,657.49
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		620,693.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$633,144.72	
Other items carried as cash	12,742.31	645,887.03
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$6,520,126.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	101,277.47
Due depositors	4,614,137.07
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	551,240.54
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	3,471.51
	$6,520,126.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WM. A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 7 Produce Ex.. Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of Sept., 1897, before me.
[Seal.] H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,365,992.68
Overdrafts		33.57
Due from approved reserve agents		153,307.89
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	51,700.00—	131,700.00
Stocks and bonds		420,690.81
Specie		228,153.57
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		60,766.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$94,336.67	
Other items carried as cash	18,203.44—	112,540.11
		$2,473,102.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	98,636.53
Due depositors	1,431,045.35
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	342,307.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	1,056.33
	$2,473,102.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOS. E. KEHOE,
(No. 11,) Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,576,021.21
Overdrafts		237.27
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		$207,185.43
Due from approved reserve agents	202,215.18—	409,400.61
Real estate		142,181.60
Mortgages owned		25,000.00
Stocks and bonds		265,129.06
Specie		71,648.55
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		89,450.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$156,448.46	
Other items carried as cash: City drafts	9,591.51—	166,039.77
		$2,740,087.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,435.26
Due depositors	2,087,030.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	88,622.17
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$2,740,087.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,300,349.77
Overdrafts		2,652.31
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		749,351.72
Stocks and bonds		258,512.93
Specie		884,375.05
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		748,369.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$318,600.32	
Other items carried as cash	911.17	319,511.49
Due from Treasurer of United States		14,000.00
		$7,277,113.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	232,687.40
Due depositors	5,660,965.31
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	474,576.56
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$84.00
City taxes	8,800.00
	8,884.00
	$7,277,113.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THEO. ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of September, 1897, before me.
LOUIS S. OPPENHEIM,
Notary Public No. 14,
City and County N. Y.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK
of New York City at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$997,488.26
Overdrafts		93.26
Due from approved reserve agents	$114,473.27	
Other real estate	46,000.00	114,473.27
Mortgages owned		46,000.00
Stocks and bonds		25,000.00
Specie		1,000.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		111,013.79
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$77,555.56	
Other items carried as cash	1,200.02	109,000.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$4,500.00	78,755.58
		4,500.00
		$1,487,324.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	30,893.83
Due depositors	1,123,819.76
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	80,988.07
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$122.50
Taxes	1,500.00
	1,622.50
	$1,487,324.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
DAVID F. PORTER, President, and ——, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifteenth day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

DAVID F. PORTER, President.
——, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by the deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. M. BERNARD,
Notary Public No. 48,
N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$734,308.00
Overdrafts		620.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$117,108.64	
Due from approved reserve agents	125,756.94—	242,865.58
Banking house and lot		100,000.00
Mortgages owned		85,100.00
Stocks and bonds		109,110.41
Specie		39,451.25
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		60,277.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$34,980.66	
Other items carried as cash	5,927.10—	40,907.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Safe deposit vault		20,000.00
		$1,432,640.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	31,905.67
Due depositors	1,046,783.94
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	129.69
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	321.00
Reserved for taxes	3,500.00
	$1,432,640.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
PETER SNYDER, Cashier of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 200 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1897; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifteenth day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by Peter Snyder, the seventeenth day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] C. H. GARDNER,
Notary Public for Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,224,860.78
Overdrafts		965.53
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		165,526.23
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40—	304,021.40
Mortgages owned		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds		304,127.93
Specie		475,221.65
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		414,232.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,980.66	
Other items carried as cash	2,816.09—	12,824,785.04
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Suspense account		1,000.00
		$17,426,491.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	218,859.07
Due depositors	15,553,993.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	137,380.98
Amounts due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	348.00
Reserve for taxes	16,000.00
	$17,426,491.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
RICHARD C. EDWARDS, President, and RICHARD C. DUER, Cashier, of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

RICHARD C. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[L. S.] C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$874,882.34
Overdrafts		330.55
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$46,758.61	
Due from approved reserve agents	375,998.52	422,757.13
Banking house and lot	$175,000.00	
Other real estate	104,095.88	279,095.88
Mortgages owned		92,884.91
Stocks and bonds		49,555.00
Specie		90,275.89
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		93,620.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$84,088.85	
Other items carried as cash	774.68	84,863.53
		$1,988,245.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,456.44
Due depositors	1,527,373.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	136,119.66
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	295.36
	$1,988,245.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WM. H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WM. H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal.] GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New York County.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$523,854.90
Overdrafts		1,084.92
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$57,569.90	
Due from approved reserve agents	135,683.55	193,253.45
Stocks and bonds		221,106.25
Specie		15,108.31
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		116,390.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash	$843.67	843.67
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$1,077,241.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,092.34
Due depositors	882,113.16
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	36.00
	$1,077,241.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifteenth day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

GEO. F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by the deponents, the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public No. 131, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MUTUAL BANK,
8th Av. and 34th St., at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$868,841.74
Overdrafts		250.55
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$47,763.24	
Due from approved reserve agents	321,391.61	369,154.85
Other real estate		5,000.00
Stocks and bonds		23,972.50
Specie		28,540.85
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,176.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$39,733.43	
Other items carried as cash	3,298.58	43,032.01
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		8,500.00
		$1,422,468.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	12,866.15
Due depositors	1,054,602.35
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	75,000.00
	$1,422,468.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JAMES McLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fifteenth day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JAMES McLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. B. ROBERTSON,
Notary Public, (31,) New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,017,284.72
Overdrafts		312.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,218,402.79
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		10,412.25
Specie		2,545,968.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,781,047.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$10,033,655.87	
Other items carried as cash	102,582.46	10,136,238.33
		$37,409,666.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	252,957.75
Due depositors	17,910,978.90
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	15,489,513.81
Unpaid dividends	6,216.00
	$37,409,666.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
JOHN FLYNN,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$747,682.66
Overdrafts		543.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$33,817.61	
Due from approved reserve agents	258,002.60—	291,820.21
Banking house and lot	45,000.00	
Other real estate	1,075.00—	46,075.00
Stocks and bonds		124,412.02
Specie		99,715.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		83,706.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$121,832.94	
Other items carried as cash	246.21—	122,079.15
		$1,516,033.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	110,556.08
Due depositors	1,305,384.23
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	92.00
	$1,516,033.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of The Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifteenth day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$217,949,682
Gold reserve	146,162,426
Net silver	16,732,802
United States notes in the Treasury	37,591,619
Treasury notes of 1890	26,220,143
Total receipts this day	856,892
Total receipts this month	11,8-3 558
Total receipts this year	69,922,276
Total expenditures this day	891,000
Total expenditures this month	14,326,000
Total expenditures this year	98,014 956
Deposits in National banks	17,461,384
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	262,365
Government receipts from internal revenue	494 351
Customs	395,082
Miscellaneous	57,497

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,851,955.55
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		172,989.31
Real estate		13,400.00
Stocks and bonds		139,250.00
Specie		296,818.15
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		751,322.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,267,028.44	
Other items carried as cash	5,355.96—1,272,384.40	
		$5,496,119.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	27,819.46
Due depositors	4,121,921.47
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	335,167.98
Amount due not included under any of the above heads: Unpaid dividends	$1,210.50
Taxes, (reserve for)	10,000.00— 11,210.50
	$5,496,119.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
H. ROCHOLL, President of the German-American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifteenth day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

H. ROCHOLL, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by the deponent, the 17th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,516,817.49
Overdrafts		671.84
Due from banks and bankers for collections		372,106.33
Real estate		57,600.00
Mortgages owned		1,500.00
United States and other bonds		71,420.00
Specie		160,512.65
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		557,117.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		433,282.50
Vault fixtures		5,500.00
Total		$3,975,527.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,280.17
Due depositors	3,190,468.75
Due banks and

Financial—Continued from Page 9.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun Co. to-day will say:

"The end of the bituminous coal strike and the return of many thousand men to work at advanced wages adds to the purchasing power of the people, and the anthracite strike affects not a fifth as many workers. The starting of many mines and works, the enormous exports of wheat and corn, the favorable news as to those crops and cotton, the fall in sterling exchange, and the report showing that gold imports began in August, exceeding exports by $2,300,587, while merchandise exports exceeded imports by $40,953,753, have all contributed to forward the improvement in business. The replenishment of stocks cannot be half finished, though some who could see no sign of improvement a few weeks ago are now finding it so vast and rapid that they fear reaction. But consumers as well as dealers have also to supply themselves after years of enforced economy, and while their power to purchase is increasing every day, and their actual buying at retail, reasons for apprehension are not urgent. When the tide rises after four years of depression it does not fall again after four weeks.

"After the remarkable excess of merchandise exports over imports in August, there appears in two weeks of September an increase of 17 per cent. over last year in exports, and a decrease of 20 per cent. in imports, though last year exports exceeded imports this month by $44,250,000. It is not surprising that sterling exchange has fallen 1¼ cents during the week, the stronger money market here also having influence. The outgo of currency to the interior was $4,750,000, and London bought about 80,000 shares of stock more than it sold. Commercial loans do not decrease in volume, but were proportionately smaller, as bankers are preparing for future interior needs. With Paris exchange almost at the gold point, imports from Europe seem not distant.

"The iron industry again shows increasing demand, and an average of prices nearly 1 per cent. higher, due to purchasing by consumers. Buying of 100,000 tons of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg has advanced the price to $10, gray forge is hard to find there at $9.15, and billets sell at $15.50. Contracts for Santa Fé Bridges, Fort Wayne elevation at Chicago, and the Harlem Bridge here, to all 22,000 tons, have been placed, with others for several large buildings; the demand in car works is heavy and urgent; plate mills are full of orders East and West, and sheet mills are more busy at the East, and crowded at Chicago. With output increased to 122,481 tons weekly, Connellsville coke advances to $1.40 for furnace.

"The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are 25 per cent. larger than for the same weeks of September last year, which in turn exceeded those of any previous year. But business is mainly for quick delivery, and orders for Spring goods are still very much retarded by uncertainty about future prices. While leather is held firmly in spite of decreasing business, hides at Chicago have taken a turn downward, declining an average of 3.8 per cent. for the week. Textile mills are more fully employed than at any other time for years, though new buying has diminished in amount, and though, while the number of orders received is still large, the amount is smaller. The demand is still very good for the season, and prices are firm throughout, with some further advances. Actual buying of wool by mills is increasing at all markets, with the belief that foreign supplies are short."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Notwithstanding unseasonably warm weather and the appearance of yellow fever in several Gulf States, checking locally the distribution of merchandise, business throughout the country has increased more than was anticipated. The centre of improvement is Chicago, which furnishes the most favorable trade report within five years. Advices from Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and St. Louis also reflect activity in demand among jobbers and wholesalers. There is a temporary stimulus to business at Savannah, owing to the withdrawal of competition from merchants at towns now cut off by the fever quarantine. Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Galveston, and even St. Louis anticipate a temporary falling off in business, owing to the interruption to traffic in the Gulf States and adjoining territory. The practical settlement of the bituminous coal strike, a further rising tide of demand for iron and steel products, the withdrawal from the market of some manufacturers of woolen goods, activity generally among manufacturers of woolens, extraordinarily large bank clearings, and reports that mercantile collections have much improved constitute the features of the week.

"Bank clearings for six business days ended with Sept. 16 (none estimated) aggregate $1,386,000,000, and form the largest week's total since January, 1893, at the top of the boom which preceded the panic of four years ago, one of the largest like totals ever reported. The increase over last week is 25 per cent., and fully 52 per cent. over the total in the second week in September, 1896.

"There are 169 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 275 last week, 315 in the week a year ago, 218 two years ago, a like number three years ago, and as compared with 346 in the second week of September, 1893.

"Prices for thirty of the more important staples continue to show pronounced strength, only seven being lower than last week—wheat, flour, Indian corn, lard, and pork—the result of a natural reaction from preceding advances—lead and cotton, which have begun to move more freely. Unchanged prices are reported for copper, coal, print cloths, leather, hides, oats, and for wool, which remains very strong, with an upward tendency. Higher prices are given for sugar, rice, coffee, butter, eggs, potatoes, and canned goods among food products, for woolen goods for Spring delivery, for some grades of men's shoes, whisky, white and yellow pine lumber, iron and steel bars, Southern and Bessemer pig iron, and for steel billets.

"Net railroad earnings for July make a good showing. The gross receipts of eighty systems for that month aggregated $56,644,830, a gain over July a year ago of 7.6 per cent. Net earnings for the month amount to $17,750,654, an increase over a year ago of nearly 15 per cent., or almost double the gain shown in gross receipts.

"Wheat exports are very large, and, with one exception, (that of the second week of September, 1891,) are the heaviest on record. The total shipments this week, (flour included as wheat,) aggregate 6,379,948 bushels, against 5,461,566 bushels last week, 3,506,329 bushels last year, 2,538,085 bushels in the corresponding week in 1895, 3,537,283 bushels in 1894, 4,727,920 bushels in 1893, and 6,974,000 bushels, (the heaviest on record,) in the week of 1891. Corn exports are 1,000,000 bushels smaller than last week, aggregating 3,101,000 bushels, and compare with 2,304,000 bushels last year, 1,005,000 bushels in 1895, 145,000 bushels in 1894, and 1,195,555 bushels in 1893."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	71	77
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau Electric 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	101½
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Sixteenth St. R. R. 5s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry stock	85	90
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	105	106
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	97½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	91	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	101½	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	298	300
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	400	430
Madison (Wis.) stock	60	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	92	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112½	113½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	107	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	44½	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	163	168
Standard Gas, New York, pf	168	175
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	34¼	35
Syracuse Gas 5s	88	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	47	48½
Glucose preferred, when issued	94	96½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	3
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	70	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96½	98
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Biscuit Company	106	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	11	15
Pratt & Whitney pf	75	85
Standard O.1 Trust, ex dividend	352	354
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	158½	160
Worthington Pump Company pf	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	40
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53	54½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	142	147
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	142
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	20½	21½
Trow Directory pf	28	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Business on the local Stock Exchange to-day was quite active, and the distribution of the transactions excellent. The Reading shares and Northern Pacifics were traded in on a very large scale. Lehigh Valley showed signs of life, and, on commission-house buying, advanced with the other coalers. Pennsylvania Railroad held strong around 59. The Choctaws were in good demand, the common climbing to 10 and the preferred to 25½, on dividend prospects. Marsden and American Railway Electric Light were active, but a shade lower on realizing. The market generally exhibited an undertone of strength, and on each reaction buying orders for the account of the outside public were sufficient to carry prices up.

Union Traction was in steady demand, at 12 to 12⅝, the buying being for insiders. A lively upward movement is predicted, as there is a rumor current that a big pool of Philadelphia and New York capitalists has begun operations in the stock. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey rose 5 points, to 40, on buying for Jersey City capitalists. The market closed firm, at these bid and asked figures:

American R. E. L.	6¾	7
Elect. & G. 4s	71⅞	71¾
Lehigh Valley	31½	31¾
Marsden	23⅞	23¾
Metropolitan Traction	123	123½
Northern Pac com. t. c.	21½	21⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	56⅛	56½
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59¼
Reading g. 4s	86	86⅛
Reading 1st	14 5-16	14⅜
Reading 1st pf.	28⅜	28 7-16
Reading 2d pf.	17⅜	17½
St. Paul	101¾	101¾
Philadelphia Traction	71⅞	72
Baltimore Traction	18⅞	19
Union Traction	12	12⅛
Penn. R. L. & Power	17¾	17¾
Penn. R. L. & Power pf.	38⅞	39
United Gas Imp.	84¾	85¼
Electric Storage	32	32½
Electric Storage pf.	33½	34½
Welsbach Light	47½	48

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Boston business continued broad, but interest was chiefly manifest in the copper stocks. These were very lively. In the morning 12,690 shares of Butte changed hands—6,000 shares in the first half hour—while the sale of 7,000 shares of Centennial and half as much Tecumseh added interest. Centennial rose 1 more, to 25, fell back to 23½, and rallied to 24¼, closing at 23¾. Tecumseh was up 2¼, at 5¾, with recession to 4⅝. Butte rose 1⅛, to 20¼. Arnold gained ⅜, to 4⅞. Atlantic held at 26. Montana gained ⅞, to 150⅝; Franklin 1, to 20. Osceola receded from 42 to 40⅝, rallying to 41½. Tamarack was off 5, at 140. Old Dominion advanced ½, to 24. Wolverine gained ½, to 16½. Tamarack, Jr., improved ¼, to 19¾, and Kearsarge ¾, to 23.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	216	
Boston & Maine	164	165
Boston & Providence	265	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	114½	115
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	105	
Fitchburg pf.	94½	95⅝
Old Colony	183½	
West End	98½	98⅞
West End pf.	102	
Oregon Short Line	21½	22

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	5
Alloucz		1
Arnold	4⅜	4½
Atlantic	26	26¼
Boston & Cripple Creek	8	12¼
Boston & Montana	150½	150⅝
Butte & Boston	20⅛	20¼
Calumet & Hecla	455	
Centennial	23⅝	24
Franklin	19½	19⅝
Gold Coin Mines	3	3⅛
Kearsarge	22½	23
Napa, (quicksilver)	9	10
Osceola	41¼	41⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	6¾	7
Quincy	119	121
Santa Ysabel	17½	17⅝
Tamarack	139	140
Tamarack Junior	19½	20
Tecumseh	4⅜	4½
Wolverine	16⅜	16½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	277	278
Dominion Coal	23½	24
Dominion Coal pf.	109	109½
Eastman Kodak Heater		25
Edison Electric Illuminating	156	
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20¼	
Mexican Telephone	69	70
New England Telephone	132	
Philadelphia Company	21⅜	22⅜
United States Oil	13½	14
Westinghouse Electric	25¾	26
Westinghouse Electric pf.		55

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	
Merced Gold Mining	8	8½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24	24½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	307	307	306
2d week Sept.	$23,340	$22,481	$35,444
From Jan. 1	889,441	816,731	775,788
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week Sept.	$169,400	$144,900	$143,800
From July 1	1,670,700	1,499,600	1,542,500
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week Sept.	$18,218	$12,520	$5,835
From Jan. 1	350,097	251,463	201,309
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	339	236
2d week Sept.	$59,760	$16,580	$7,579
From Jan. 1	1,468,405	491,788	356,209
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Sept.	$86,023	$82,426	$61,774
From July 1	667,002	612,070	545,926
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
2d week Sept.	$40,870	$32,274	$42,312
From July 1	373,902	319,866	341,720
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,396	4,396	4,396
2d week Sept.	$532,000	$403,000	$459,000
From Jan. 1	15,882,000	14,766,000	14,938,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Sept.	$29,000	$14,000	$13,000
From Jan. 1	750,000	502,000	402,000
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,367	4,367	5,431
1st week Sept.	$489,067	$395,208	$547,575
From July 1	4,188,347	3,969,385	3,822,064
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
2d week Sept.	$68,100	$54,800	$41,600
From July 1	698,300	513,730	476,650
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Sept.	$155,474	$154,995	$117,377
From Jan. 1	4,346,158	3,996,048	4,196,750
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
2d week Sept.	$274,505	$245,790	$284,361
From July 1	2,733,557	2,606,242	2,895,115

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$3,440,505	$3,685,864	$245,359
Expenses	2,343,180	2,645,872	302,692
Net earnings	1,097,323	1,039,992	*57,333

DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—

Gross earnings	38,625	34,565	*4,060
Op. ex. and taxes	28,554	21,827	*6,727
Net earnings	10,071	12,738	2,667

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for year ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	687,848	743,474	55,826
Oper. expenses	518,516	563,611	45,096
Net earnings	169,132	179,863	10,731
Other income	31,067	12,565	*18,502
Total income	200,199	192,428	*7,771
Fixed charges	134,906	128,612	*6,294
Net income	65,293	63,816	*1,477
Dividends, (4½)	54,000	(6) 72,000	18,000
Surplus	11,292	8,183	*19,475
Total def. June 30	11,018	22,311	11,293

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	
Gross earnings	863,541	869,115	5,574
Exp. and taxes	590,707	610,328	19,621
Net earnings	272,834	258,786	*14,047
Interest	170,875	179,200	*875
Surplus	92,959	79,586	*13,372

*Increase. †Deficit.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,220	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
2,350	Am. Sug. Refs.	152¾	153⅞	151⅝	153
1,380	Am. Tobacco Co.	91½	91½	90½	91
930	Am. T. & S. F.	16	16⅝	16	16½
4,550	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34⅝	35⅜	34½	35¼
900	Bay State Gas	11⅝	12	11⅜	11½
3,120	Chicago Gas	106¾	107⅝	106⅜	107
6,000	Chi., R. I. & P.	94½	95⅞	94¾	95⅝
8,270	C., B. & Q.	100¼	101½	100¼	101⅜
19,810	C., M. & St. P.	100⅞	101⅝	100⅜	101⅜
4,180	Central of N. J.	99	101½	98½	101
180	Chi. Gt. West	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	19
90	Chi., P., M. & O.	87⅜	88⅝	87⅜	88⅝
170	Ches. & Ohio	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
10	Chi. & N. W.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
590	Del. & Hudson	120	121½	120	121½
30	Erie	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
940	Gen. Electric	40⅜	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
3,940	Louis. & Nash.	60⅜	62	60⅜	61⅜
930	Manhattan	110¾	113⅛	110⅜	112½
400	Mo., K. & T. pf.	41¼	41¾	41	41
2,240	Mo. Pacific	37⅝	39	37⅝	38⅝
540	N. Y., Ont. & W.	20	20	19⅝	19⅞
350	Nor. Pacific	22	22	21¼	21⅜
1,750	Nor. Pacific pf.	54¼	56½	53⅝	55⅝
50	N. Y. Central	115	115	114⅞	115
280	Pacific Mail	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
13,300	Reading	28	29	28	28⅝
30	Southern pf.	37	37	37	37
50	Tenn. C. & I.	33	33½	33	33¼
100	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4,790	Union Pacific	23¾	24⅝	23½	24½
100	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
370	Wabash pf.	29¼	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
1,450	West. Union	95¾	96⅝	95⅜	96⅜
85,370					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Nassau El. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	99⅝
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	90¼	90¼	90	90
12,000	Stan.R. & T. inc.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅜
$20,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Produce Exchange, Columbia, Eleventh Ward, German-American, the Mutual, the Nassau, Bank of the Metropolis, Hamilton, Central, Plaza, Bank of the Republic, Seventh Ward, Greenwich, Mount Morris, Hudson River, Bank of America, and the Fourteenth Street Bank.

The Reorganization Committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company informs holders of securities of that company that the limit fixed for receiving deposits of bonds and subscriptions under the plan of reorganization will terminate with Oct. 1. Holders of certificates for deposit of Second mortgage bonds are notified that subscriptions will only be received after Oct. 1 —subject to such conditions as the committee may impose, and that failure to subscribe works forfeiture of securities to the underwriters. Deposits of subscriptions should be made at the New York Security and Trust Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE YAZBECK.—Schedules of George Yazbeck, dealer in fancy goods and notions at 80 Greenwich Street, show liabilities, $16,849; nominal assets, $10,492; actual assets, $2,639.

J. LINCKS & CO.—Schedules of J. Lincks & Co., manufacturers of packing boxes at 528 and 530 West Nineteenth Street, show liabilities of $14,485, nominal assets of $8,585, and actual assets of $4,660.

OSTHEIMER & SCHWARTZREICH.—Schedules of Ostheimer & Schwartzreich, manufacturers of women's shoes at 320 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $5,450, nominal assets of $4,411, and actual assets of $2,109.

EDWARD E. RICE.—Deputy Sheriff Butler received an execution yesterday against Edward E. Rice, theatrical manager of 1,291 Broadway, from New Rochelle for $10,343 in favor of Mary Jennings, as administratrix of John R. Jennings. The judgment was obtained in Westchester County.

MACFARLAND J. STURGES.—Deputy Sheriff Loub received three executions yesterday against Macfarland J. Sturges, dealer in meats at 295 Washington Market, from Stern & Rushmore, aggregating $4,105, in favor of Elias P. Roberts. Mr. Sturges is one of the oldest dealers in the market, having been in business there for about fifty years. His trade was principally with small hotels and restaurants.

CHARLES F. RINE.—Schedules of Charles F. Rine, formerly a dealer in provisions and sausages at 2,332 Third Avenue, show liabilities, $55,738; nominal and actual assets, $36,458. Of the liabilities, $45,200 are mortgages on real estate, and the balance is unsecured. The assets are principally real estate, consisting of the business property 2,332 Third Avenue, valued at $50,000 and mortgaged for $32,200, and twenty-five acres of land at Throg's Neck, valued at $45,000 and mortgaged for $13,000.

EDWARD P. HAMPSON & CO.—Edward P. Hampson and William F. Haring, comprising the firm of Edward P. Hampson & Co., contractors and sellers of machinery, engines, and boilers at 36 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to Albert N. Chambers of Newburg, N. Y., without preference. Mr. Hampson has been in business about thirty years, and Mr. Haring became his partner in 1881. They had formerly done a large business, and met their engagements promptly, but for some time past their business has been slack. The liabilities are about $30,000, and the assignment is ascribed to dull trade.

ANDREW P. MORISON.—An attachment has been obtained against Andrew P. Morison, stock broker of 57 Broadway, for $3,077, in favor of Armine W. Pearse, who claims that amount as a balance due for getting customers for Mr. Morison. Mr. Pearse alleged that under an agreement made on Feb. 15 last he was to receive 2½ cents a share on all stocks dealt in by customers procured by him and introduced to Mr. Morison; that he procured two customers in Philadelphia and one in Washington, who traded in 151,065 shares of stock. Mr. Pearse claimed a total commission of $3,777, and was paid $700. It was said that Mr. Morison would settle the attachment to-day. It was obtained on the ground that he resides at Montclair, N. J.

Out of Town.

S. W. VANDERN.—The hardware store of S. W. Vandern of Saratoga was closed yesterday on judgments aggregating $6,000.

CHARLES FISHER.—The Sheriff of Wayne County yesterday closed the wagon, carriage, and blacksmith shop of Charles Fisher of Lyons upon confessions of judgment aggregating $11,000. Fisher is an extensive dealer in wagons and carriages. The liabilities are placed at $50,000.

AN OUTING CLUB ASSIGNS.

Its Liabilities May Be $15,000, with Assets of $5,000.

The New York Outing Club, whose clubhouse is at Bay Twentieth Street and Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, with an office at 346 Broadway, this city, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur Rothschild, attorney, of 150 Nassau Street. The deed of assignment was signed by George L. Lobsitz, as President, and it states that the club was organized for the practice and promotion of all lawful athletic exercises and sports.

On Nov. 24, 1896, two judgments aggregating $3,443 were obtained here against the club by Gustav Taeker. Assignee Rothschild said yesterday that the liabilities are about $15,000, and assets probably $5,000. The assignment was caused by some snap judgments being taken against the club, and he will try to have them set aside.

Judgments

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADELSON, Joseph—The Standard Sewing Machine Company $26
BARNUM, Amelia, A.—D. Mauler 133
BISSELL, Eugene V. N.—T. W. Decker and others 104
BRADY, Patrick and Henry—William M. Leslie and another 181
BAKER, Thomas—Smith Premier Type Writing Company 98
BOLTON, Mary—S. Bardsdorf 106
BACKES, Ida K., administratrix, &c.—Rosa F. C. Backes 849
CABLE, Joseph H.—James W. Boyle 807
CONRAD, Patrick S. and George H. Lamy —Hollingsworth and Whitney Company..
CAMPBELL, Neil—Charles R. Smith 163
CLARK, Francis A.—D. Murray 130
DEVERE, Peter—State Commissioner of Excise and another 25
DANA, Richard H.—The National Bank of North America, New York 278
DOHERTY, Eugene—Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company 48
DONNELLY, Michael—J. M. Cohn 32
FOLEY, Michael—E. Gumpertz 691
GOLDMAN, Frank—Thomas C. Edwards and another 334
HEINECKS, Henry—J. W. Haaren and others, costs 10
HERVEY, Robert G.—William J. Webster 3,826
HAZARD, William W.—American Banknote Company 886
HISS, E. R. A. and Maude V., also Karl C. Smith—H. L. Pauli, individually and as administrator, costs 31
SMITH, Elizabeth N.—H. L. Pauli, individually and as administrator, costs 39
HOTALING, Andrus H.—F. C. Goffe 261
JOHNSON, Gunder—Burlington Venetian Blind Company 184
KOCH, Paul—C. T. Mallory 257
KOHLER, Karl—J. Schulz 89
KOWALIK, Roman—F. C. Goffe 113
LEWINSKI, Michael—H. B. Scharmann & Son 76
LE COMPTE, Edward—P. Carpenter 76
McKENNA, Jane—E. P. Hatch 150
MARTIN, William I.—G. M. Wright, assignee 16
MORHR, Charles F.—W. Stevens, costs 1,580
MANSFIELD, Robert—Henry Puvogel 83
NOEL, Pierre—G. W. Buskirk 647
PATTERSON, James G.—H. J. Mayers 45
POTT, Gideon—Annie W. Towner 488
ROSE, Axel T.—L. Boudenberger 495
RICE, Edward E.—Mary Jennings, administratrix 60
SCHWEIG, George M.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c 10,343
STROM, Nathan—H. Colell 39
SULZBERGER, Moses—F. M. Heibig 194
STURGES, Macfarland J.—Elias P. Roberts 64
STUHR, Herrman and Bertha—M. Beinert. 4,105
SCHWEITZER, Julius—W. Broadhead and others 43
SNOWDEN, Edward P., and Joseph Stoufer, and James M. Jackson—H. Fitch and another 273
TRAXEL, Diedrich, otherwise Richard—The Cook & Bernhelmer Company 249
THE AKRON STREET RAILWAY AND Illuminating Company—American Bank Note Company 164
THE NEW YORK ECONOMICAL PRINTing Company—J. W. Axford, assignee, &c 1,493
TOPPAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY —The United States Printing Company.. 191
THE HERRING, HALL & MARVIN Company—R. Flaherty 524
THE NORTH AMERICAN RUBBER COMpany—The Barbour Brothers Company.. 61

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Charles P. Kirwan has sold the Laonia, a new six-story apartment house occupying the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 100 by 25. A tract of land in New Jersey is taken in part payment, but the consideration is largely in cash. Mr. Kirwan paid $35,000 for the plot in December, 1895.

Jackson & Stern have purchased from George C. Libers the two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling 44 Henry Street, 25 by 100, and from Dr. George C. Freeborn 223 and 235 Cherry Street, 44.3 by 120, extending through to Water Street, vacant, with the exception of an old two-story brick building on the Water Street front.

Louis J. Pooler has sold to William H. Murphy, for $20,000, the vacant plot at the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 100 by 125.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for a Mr. Roach, for $38,000, the four-story brick dwelling 303 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 84.11 by 81.

W. T. Taliaferro has sold to P. Klocke the three-story brick dwelling 108 West Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100.3.

Tim & Co. have sold for D. Hays to S. Aufhauser the five-story buff brick flat, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Madison Avenue, 25.11 by 87.8. Mr. Hays purchased this property only recently.

Carl Ernst has sold to John E. Scharsmith two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 34 feet west of Convent Avenue, having a frontage also of 100 feet on that avenue. Mr. Scharsmith will erect a stable on the plot, which he has already sold from the plans to John Quinn.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for Jacob D. Butler to James J. Hagerty, the builder, eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard. Mr. Hagerty will improve the plot by the erection of ten eighteen-foot and one twenty-foot three-story limestone-front dwellings.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Musicians say the distinguishing characteristic of the

WEBER PIANO

is its sympathetic tone.
Prices reasonable; terms liberal.
Also large assortment of slightly used and second-hand pianos at prices ranging from $100 to $275, comprising the following makers among others:
WEBER, CHICKERING,
HALLETT & DAVIS, STEINWAY,
BEHR BROS., MALCOM LOVE,
WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY,
5TH AV., COR. 16TH ST., N. Y.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL and WINTER RESORTS
And Rates of Apartments in Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel PocketGuide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J.West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $4
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p.,$1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p. $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p.,$3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap.$3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap,$3.50, ep,$1 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel) De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do) Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do) Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p.,$1.a. p.$3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p.,$1.50
do (Wm. Noble). Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway,
Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.) . Hotel Hanover, a. p.,$2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up,e.p.,$1.50 up
Schenectady, N Y..The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep,$1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
EAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Wed., Spt. 29, 7 AM Lahn Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM
Twin-screw Express Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM Ems Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W.II., Oct. 9, 10 AM Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.
The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 7 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN | NORTH GERMAN
LINE. | LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
A Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II, Nov. 13, 10 AM Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
Columbia, Nov. 20, 10 AM A Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American | North German Lloyd,
Oelrichs & Co., Agents.
87 Broadway, N. Y. | 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 AM Persia, Sept. 25, 4 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS.....Sept. 29 PARIS .....Oct. 20
ST PAUL.....Oct. 6 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
West'n'd, Sept. 22, Noon Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A M Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM Lucania Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COOK'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS WILL leave the Pacific Coast for a Six-months' tour on Oct. 11 and Nov. 18. Fall Party to Palestine, Sept. 25. See descriptive programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C. the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Saturday, Sept. 18
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 20
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHEROKEE.....Thursday, Sept. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 5:15 "Congressional Limi," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Limi," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:30 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 8:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street) 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and Fifteenth Street (Depot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (6:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:53, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)
Week days, 7:55, 9:15, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1140, 1323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St., 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily.—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday, Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 291, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 253 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.
C.—1:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
R. R.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: 8:10, 8:46 A.M., 3:46 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, 8:11, 8:20, 3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, week days, ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:25, 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper for Columbia, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Buffalo and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *6:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 949 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England,
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE
via Providence. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days

COST OF RAPID TRANSIT

Expert Crowell Estimates It at $25,000,000 More than Chief Engineer Parsons.

PRESENT PLANS CRITICISED

The Principal Difficulty Declared to be the Crossing of the Port Morris Railway—A Tunnel Proposed —Total Estimated Cost, $54,618,519.

The Supreme Court special Rapid Transit Commission heard the testimony of only one witness yesterday. Foster Crowell, the expert civil engineer, occupied the stand during the entire session. He continued the explanation which he began the day before as to how and in what particulars Mr. Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Board, had failed in his plans and estimates. The difference between his estimate and that of Engineer Parsons is some $25,000,000.

Mr. Crowell said he had made a very close study of the section of the proposed route between the Post Office and the Grand Central Station, and that it would cost at least $5 a cubic yard to dig the tunnel, deck the street, and change the pipes and conduits. This estimate did not include the cost of shoring up and underpinning buildings that would be endangered, especially along Elm Street. This item of expense, he said, had not been fully considered by Engineer Parsons. Mr. Parsons had also estimated that rock could be removed for $8 a cubic yard. It would cost at least $12, according to Mr. Crowell's figures. The narrowness of the tunnel, he again declared, would be "fraught with danger."

In respect to the sections of the route north of Forty-second Street, he thought that Mr. Parsons's estimate might be considered as approximately correct. When it came to the crossing of the Port Morris Branch Railway, however, Mr. Crowell contended that the Chief Engineer to the commission was entirely wrong.

The principal point of difference between his estimate and that of Mr. Parsons, which he explained yesterday, was the proposed grade of the road. He said that Mr. Parsons's plan was impracticable. If he built the elevated structure over the Port Morris branch, as designed, the trains of the latter road could not pass.

Commissioner John Sabine Smith here asked what Mr. Crowell would suggest as a practicable plan. The witness replied that it was clear the rapid transit road must go over or under. If it went over, the grade would be at least 3 per centum, which would be difficult and dangerous. He recited the experience of Brooklyn. There was a piece of elevated road in that city, he said, which had a grade that was only a little more than 2 per centum. It was 700 feet long. The difficulty and danger in handling trains proved so great that the grade was reduced along 1,3 0 feet of track, so as to make it a little more than 1 per centum. It is more dangerous, he said, to handle trains on an elevated structure on a high grade than it is on a surface road. The rapid transit system, in his judgment, would have to be carried under the Port Morris branch. This would cost a great deal more than an elevated structure.

Again, Mr. Crowell said, Mr. Parsons's estimate of only 20 per centum for contingencies was too low. It ought to be at least 30 per centum.

At the conclusion of his examination by Mr. Zabriskie, Mr. Crowell handed in a statement giving a detailed estimate of the cost of the rapid transit road. This estimate, in its totals, is as follows:

For 20.7 miles of road	$35,225,225
Cure of buildings	150,000
Terminals	1,100,000
Add 6 per centum for expense of administration	2,207,114
Add 30 per centum for contingencies	11,097,762
Interest for five years, 5% per centum	3,928,478
Grand total	$54,618,519

Chief Engineer Parsons's estimate was only $29,396,412.

The commission adjourned until Monday at 12:30 P. M., when Counsel Boardman will cross-examine Mr. Crowell. It was determined that the board would sit every day next week.

INNUENDO FROM MR. FITCH.

Lawyer Marshall Resents It on Behalf of the North Siders.

There was a disagreement yesterday between Controller Fitch and Lawyer F. L. Marshall of the North Side at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements. Mr. Marshall is one of a commission appointed to open East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, in the neighborhood of Fordham Road. The city is to bear a portion of the expense, and it has been the duty of the commission to fix the assessments to defray the rest.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. Marshall showed that after assessing the property which would be benefited and adding the city's share, there would still be a deficiency of $15,000. This the Commissioners wanted the city to pay. Mr. Fitch became indignant at this and hazarded the opinion that the North Siders ought to be in favor of opening streets if they could play that kind of game upon the city. Mr. Marshall interrupted him with the request that he refrain from such innuendoes, and the commission was not trying to defraud the city. The Controller replied that he would say what he pleased. Mayor Strong cleverly stopped the wrangle by asking a question concerning the matter of one of the commission. The case was referred to Commissioner Haffen, with the request that he report on the probable public benefit to be derived from the improvement.

WHEAT STRONG AND WEAK.

Export Demand Sustained It Only in the Opening Hour.

The wheat market was weak yesterday and under bear influence except in the opening hour, when it was strong and steady on Liverpool news of improved conditions. News from Paris and Antwerp was weak and betrayed great irregularity and a tendency to decline. The export business during the day was about 500,000 bushels of wheat here and at outports and 100,000 bushels of corn and 300,000 bushels of oats for this port. A bear factor was large Northwest receipts, which helped manipulation at Chicago.

The range of dealings in contract wheat was: September, 1¾ cents; December, 1⅝ cents, and May, 2 cents. The net losses were: September, 1¼ cents; December, 1¼ cents, and May, 1 cent. At low September was 8 cents under the highest record of Aug. 23, and December 8¼ cents below. September was the greater part of the day under the dollar mark. At close it was 1¼ cents below it, and December lacked 4 cents of being dollar wheat.

Corn was in sympathy with the leading cereal. September closed at 33½ cents, a net loss of 1½ cents, and December's loss was the same. In spite of a large export demand, oats receded in price, September closed at 24¾ cents, a net loss of ¼ cent, and December at 25¾ cents, with the same recession.

Chicago Grain Market Weak.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—This was a day of liquidation and short selling in all the grain pits to-day. Corn suffered the worst, not even the frosts reported having sufficient influence to stop the decline. Corn closed 1¼@1⅝c lower. Wheat followed closely, with a 1⅛c. decline, while oats broke ½c.

Electric Company Site Bought.

The Kings County Electric Illuminating Company has secured a business site in the block running from the East River to John Street, between Bridge and Gold, in Brooklyn. The amounts paid to the owners reach a total of $555,000. The property purchased consists of plots belonging to Squibb & Sons and the old Poilon shipyard property. The details of the transfer were completed on Thursday.

Brooklyn Department Men Discharged

City Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn yesterday announced a big "shake-up" in his department. He discharged seventy men for lack of work, including sixty-one laborers. The dismissals are to take effect today. Mr. Willis also reduced the salaries of twenty-two men, and increased those of five.

CONTEST OF A WOMAN'S WILL.

Mrs. Higgins's Bequests to Relatives and Charitable Institutions Opposed by Her Husband.

The hearing in the contest of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Higgins, who died at the San Remo Hotel in November, 1896, was begun by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Mrs. Higgins was formerly Miss Eliza M. Pendleton. She left an estate valued at $300,000, and by a will made Feb. 1, 1894, left her husband, Barton P. Higgins, about $5,000; her cousin, Dr. E. Elliott Harris, $25,000, and to five other members of her own family $24,000, the remainder of the property being divided among the Red Cross Society, King's Daughters, Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, Free Home for Destitute Girls, and the Woman's Guild of New York.

The contestants are Barton P. Higgins and William S. Pendleton, brother of the dead woman. They allege undue influence. Mrs. Higgins was a firm believer in Spiritualism, and frequently attended séances.

Dr. A. H. Heath was the only witness examined yesterday. He said he thought Mrs. Higgins was not very strong mentally, and told of conversations with her in which she had told him that she was guided in many things by the spirit of her deceased father.

CANADA PROSPEROUS, TOO.

Lord Kelvin Says She Is Getting Her Share of the Good Times.

Lord Kelvin, the eminent scientist, known in the world of letters as Sir William Thomson, arrived here last night from Canada and the West, where he has been making an extensive tour. He went to Montreal several weeks ago to attend the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and from there traveled over the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver and the Northwestern country.

Lord Kelvin spoke in glowing terms of the results of the meeting of scientists at Montreal, and also of his tour in the West. He believes that the present revival of prosperity on this continent is not confined to the United States, but that Canada is getting her full share of it.

He will leave for Southampton, L. I., today, to visit some relatives, and after a tour of the East and of Nova Scotia will return to England.

MOTT JUSTIFIES THE CONDUCTOR

The Case of the Ejected Politicians, However, Left Open.

Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, declared against the five politicians who were arrested for refusing to pay their fares on a cable car. He said that their statements in explanation of the affair were ridiculous and that the company had a right to eject them from the car. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Baker defended the politicians. He said that they got on a Columbus Avenue car, and the conductor took them over the Broadway line instead of the Columbus Avenue route. The case was left open until Tuesday next. The prisoners were Moses M. McKee of 405 St. Nicholas Avenue, Republican leader in the Twenty-third Assembly District; Adolphus Mahon, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; John C. Grath, 393 St. Nicholas Avenue; Richard H. Jackson, 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William H. Leishman, 2,405 Eighth Avenue. All had attended the meeting of the Republican County Committee on Thursday night.

VALIANT BROTHERS AT WAR.

Put Drove Mike Forth, but Mike Returns an Agent of Destruction.

Michael and Patrick Angley, brothers, of Celtic extraction, until a week ago were making money by selling peddlers' outfits at the row of one-story wooden buildings on the south side of One Hundred and Second Street, near Fifth Avenue. They carried on their business for two months, and then the two disagreed, first with words and then with blows, and finally Michael was compelled to leave the place.

Two days ago Michael returned with four Italians and informed his brother that he had come to tear down the shanties. He had an order from the owner to that effect, and he was already enjoying his anticipated triumph. Patrick, however, sallied forth with a big stick and put him and his Italian auxiliaries to flight. Michael thereupon invoked the protection of the police. He was armed with a mandate of the Board of Health, declaring the shanties nuisances. Four policemen guarded him and the Italians while they returned to the scene and began the work of demolition. Patrick tried in vain to procure an injunction against Michael, and it is feared that to-day, if the work is continued, and the police are withdrawn, he and his friends, who are bold and numerous, may attempt a counter stroke of violence, which will be attended with serious casualties.

TO MAKE SOAP IN AMERICA.

The Tariff Compels an English Company to Start New Works.

The new protective tariff law will cause the loss to the United States Treasury of all duties on at least two kinds of soap that have been imported in large quantities, as the manufacturers have decided to start a factory in this country. W. H. Lever, President of Lever Brothers, whose large soap works at Port Sunlight, opposite Liverpool, employ over 2,500 hands, will sail for this country on Oct. 13, with a view to building soap works here. The capital of this company is $10,000,000, fully paid in. It has a large soap factory also at Sydney, Australia, and cottonseed mills at Vicksburg, Miss.

The company has had a large trade with the United States in both laundry and medicinal soaps. The new tariff law has doubled the duty on laundry soaps. It was formerly 35 cents per case, and it is now 70 cents. Medicinal soaps now pay a duty of $5.70 per case. The company's medicinal soap formerly sold at $4 a case.

The company has not yet decided as to the location of the new works. Homes for its workpeople will be built in connection with them. It is proposed that the rents shall be reduced annually, until the tenants shall occupy the houses rent free.

Change in a Street Railroad.

The North Hudson County Railroad Company yesterday began the removal of its elevated tracks running from the end of the Hoboken Elevated Road at Jersey City Heights to the Court House. This portion of the road will hereafter be operated as a surface road, and will still connect with the elevated system at Ferry Street and Palisade Avenue. The change is said to foreshadow a combination of the North Hudson with the Consolidated Traction Company, but the officers of both roads declined to say anything about the matter.

Bakers Demand Higher Wages.

The Jewish bakers met last evening at 36 Attorney Street and directed their Executive Committee to make a formal demand on the employers for an advance of wages as follows: For foremen, from $9 a week to $14; for second-class bakers, from $7 to $10; for third-class bakers, from $5 a week to $10. The men will meet again to-day, and if the master bakers refuse to accede to the demands of the union strikes will be ordered in two or three days.

Atchison's Annual Report.

The second annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road has been made public. A comparison between the gross earnings, operating expenses, and net earnings for the years ending June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1897, the first year including the last six months of the receivership, shows an increase in the total earnings of $1,621,-632.90 and an increase in the operating expenses of $795,913.18. The percentage of operating expenses to earnings was 74.68, a decrease of 1.43.

Wheelman Gebhardt Dies of Lockjaw.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Henry Gebhardt, twenty-three years old, of 64 Mount Vernon Avenue, died of lockjaw today. He broke one of his arms in three places in a bicycle race at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, on Labor Day. He was improving, when blood poisoning set in, and yesterday lockjaw developed. He will be buried on Sunday in Woodlawn. He was a member of the Mount Vernon Cycle Club.

Ogden Goelet's Body in Woodlawn.

The body of Ogden Goelet left Newport yesterday morning on the yacht Mayflower, and at Wickford, R. I., was taken ashore to a special train in waiting, and from there was brought to Woodlawn Cemetery and placed temporarily in the receiving vault.

GOULD BACK FROM EUROPE

He Denies the Story that He and Sage Would Sell Their Manhattan Stock.

SHEARMAN FAVORS SETH LOW

The Single-Tax Advocate Would Prefer Him to Henry George as Mayor —Mr. Gould's Cycle Tour in France and Switzerland.

The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived at her pier, at the foot of Fulton Street, early last evening, after a good run from Southampton of 6 days 7 hours and 1 minute. She brought 326 saloon passengers, among whom were George Jay Gould and his family, the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, Lord Mayor of Belfast, Ireland, and Mrs. Pirrie; Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Mrs. George W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dyer and Miss Dyer, Prof. and Mrs. Seymour Eaton, Mrs. Benjamin Flint, Mrs. James D. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell, Charles H. Steinway, Mrs. T. O. Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. Newton Fell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley and the Misses Soley.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was at the pier to meet Mr. Soley, who is his law partner.

E. S. Willard, the actor, and his company were also passengers. In the company are Miss Maud Hoffman, Miss Keith Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Yorke, B. F. C. Thompson, and J. G. Taylor. Mr. Willard said that they would open at Wallack's Oct. 4, with "The Physician." They will remain here a month, play two weeks in Brooklyn, and then go to Boston and Philadelphia, and continue a circuit that will extend into April, giving in the course of the tour some of their former productions, though the selections will depend upon the success of "The Physician."

George Gould Had a Good Time.

Mr. Gould had with him his wife and children, Kingdon, Jay, George Jay, Jr., Marjorie, and Vivian, Mrs. Kingdon, and a number of servants. He was among the first to hurry down the gangplank, and had Vivian in his arms.

"We have been abroad three months," he said, "bicycling most of the time in France and Switzerland, and we have had a thoroughly enjoyable time."

Mr. Gould said that there was a general feeling in Europe that there were good times ahead for this country, and our big grain crops at this time had taught them respect for our producing capacity. "I am satisfied with the outlook," said he. "When the farmers are prosperous the country is prosperous."

The Goulds had thirty-six pieces of baggage, including ten bicycles. Referring to the collection of duties, Mr. Gould said: "The only thing I bought abroad was a pair of bicycle trousers, that cost $2.50. If they tax me for them they can have them."

American bicycles are becoming very popular abroad, he said. They were lighter and better than the English and French machines. The vessel he went over on had half a cargo of American wheels.

Regarding the report that he and Mr. Sage were arranging for the sale of Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock, Mr. Gould said that there was nothing true in it. "Manhattan is looking up," he said, "and the condition of the stock is very satisfactory."

Asked about the suit of Sarah Angell against the estate of his father, Mr. Gould said:

"That was a fraud, and we knew it from the beginning. It was a case of blackmail."

The Goulds will go to Furlough Lodge, their place in the Catskills, and later to Lakewood.

Mr. Shearman for Seth Low.

Thomas G. Shearman and Mrs. Shearman have been in Switzerland for three months. Mr. Shearman was asked what he thought of the municipal campaign. "I think," said he, "that no one could fill the place of Mayor of Greater New York more completely than Mr. Low, and my expectation is to support him."

"Even if Henry George should be nominated?" he was asked.

"Yes, for Mayor. For Congress I should vote for Mr. George. Mr. Low has greater executive ability. I am in favor of municipal ownership of franchises, but from Mr. Low's letter, which I have seen in the papers brought aboard the ship, I think he would not oppose municipal ownership. Such a change might well be effected under his good management.

"As to the surface roads, I should be inclined to take such as could be taken—the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, which never paid for a franchise—and I would take some other roads so as to bring the city in competition with the corporations."

Regarding the new tariff and its application to passengers' baggage, Mr. Shearman said: "A large percentage of the transatlantic travelers are protectionists, and I am glad to see them get a taste of their own medicine. Their treatment of travelers abroad, whatever the tariff laws, is civilized. Here it is a wild, barbaric rush. This does not increase the Government's revenues. It is a conspiracy of the associated snips—the associated tailors—who come here and spy on the Inspectors, not to see that the Government is not defrauded, but to compel these passengers to get them for their clothes. I should have taken especial pleasure for that reason in buying clothes abroad, but you can't get good-fitting clothes on the other side."

Sixty-five Inspectors were assigned to the St. Louis's passengers, and the examination last night was consequently not attended with the delay that has marked the discharging of other recently arrived vessels.

THE LOST BROKER FOUND.

John Smith Rice Reappears After a Mysterious Absence of Four Months.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—John Smith Rice, the wealthy Wall Street broker who disappeared mysteriously from his home in Passaic, N. J., on May 3 last, is at the Ampersand Hotel here, with his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Gorhmann, and a party of friends.

Mr. Rice absolutely refuses to say anything about his sudden disappearance or his whereabouts during the four months which his relatives and friends spent in trying to discover him. "It only concerns myself and my family," said Mr. Rice to-day, "and therefore I have no information for the public on the subject."

Mr. Rice arrived here this week, and was met at Lake Clear Junction by his relatives. The party has engaged rooms at the Berkley Hotel, in Saranac Lake Village, for the Winter.

John Smith Rice, the Wall Street broker who disappeared last May after withdrawing from his bank $5,000, walked into the office of his attorney, Charles I. McBurney, at 102 Chambers Street, last Saturday morning. He withheld all information as to where he had been during the interval. His attorney declined yesterday to say anything about the case.

A Prominent Newark Man Killed.

NEWARK, Sept. 17.—Daniel Kaufherr, forty-two years of age, of 103 Clinton Avenue, one of the largest tannery owners in the city, was struck and almost instantly killed this morning by a drill engine at the Chestnut Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had started to cross the tracks to reach the station, where he intended to take a train for New York. He stepped directly in front of the drill engine and was thrown to one side. Both legs were broken and his head crushed. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive.

A Milwaukee Man Found Dead.

UTICA, Sept. 17.—Horace C. Bradford of Milwaukee was found dead in his room in the Baggs Hotel, this city, this morning. He came here about a week ago on business, and was taken ill with asthma. It was supposed he was recovering. Mr. Bradford was a prominent insurance man in the West.

Keep it always in the house—it's the best life and health insurance, especially for children and old people, who are liable to catch their death from "Colds"—Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

APPEALS TO APPRAISERS

The First Protest Filed Against the Penalties Clause of the New Law.

BEFORE THE GENERAL BOARD

Some Interesting Decisions Handed Down—The Point at Issue in the Date of Effect Cases—A Western Club's Monogram.

The first protest filed against the application of the penalities and forfeiture clause of the new tariff law is now before the United States General Appraisers. It was filed by a New York importer, and involves not more than $100, but it brings out a new feature of the law which importers declare is harsh and unjust. Section 32 of the new act is amendatory of Section 7 of the customs administrative act relating to penalities. It provides "that if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 50 per centum, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be peremptorily fraudulent and the Collector shall seize such merchandise."

The old law provided that in cases of undervaluation the Collector should seize only such merchandise as was undervalued, and not the entire entry.

In the case now under consideration the local Appraiser reported that one item of not more than $10 had been undervalued in an entry of about $100 worth of merchandise. The undervaluation was about 50 per cent., and the Collector thereupon seized the entire entry under the penalty provision of the new law.

Ex-Judge Somerville, the presiding member of the sub-board of the General Appraisers, which has charge of the "date of effect" protests under the new tariff law, said yesterday that the board had been waiting for information regarding the attitude of the Government as to the exact time that the President signed the new law. "The understanding was at the close of the first hearing," said General Appraiser Somerville, "that unless the Government was willing to make an admission of the exact time that the new law was signed, this board would give the protesting importers an opportunity of furnishing proof of the fact. No word on this point has yet been heard from the Government, and, inasmuch as the matter is of great importance to merchants, this board will probably proceed with the hearing as soon as the necessary communication can be had, with the parties in interest."

It is likely that this hearing will be resumed week after next. Counsel for the importers propose to take the testimony of President McKinley, Representative Dingley, or some other conspicuous person who was present when the new tariff act was signed. The importers insist that the exact time of the signing of the law should be determined, because there are cases now under protest which might be affected by a difference of ten minutes in time when the new law became operative. The Treasury Department and the Government's attorneys maintain that the new law became effective at the beginning of the day on which it was signed, consequently the exact hour of the signing is immaterial.

An opinion by the Board of General Appraisers, the opinion being written by President Sharretts, relates to the importation of paste beads. A dry goods firm of this city imported some "small pieces of paste in the form of precious stones, cut and fastened into metal sockets with several metal eyes or loops at the back of each for threading or securing them to the articles for the decoration of which they are intended." The Collector of the Port classified these goods as manufactures of paste and assessed the duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importer held that they should pay only 10 per cent., either as imitations of precious stones or as beads. The Board of General Appraisers ruled that the metal sockets in which the imitation stones were secured excluded the goods from the classification of imitations of precious stones.

The Arlington Club of Portland, Oregon, recently imported a set of dishes. They were of plain white earthenware, but each piece was marked with the club monogram in red letters. The Collector of Customs at Portland assessed a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on the goods as decorated earthenware. The importing firm protested, holding that the goods were dutiable at 30 per cent. as plain white earthenware. The General Appraisers have sustained the Collector, and declare that the monogram on the earthenware is a decoration.

DICTATOR BARRIOS FALLEN.

Successful Revolution in Guatemala May Prevent the Union of Central American States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Advices received here say that after two days of hard fighting the garrison of Barrios's soldiers at Quezalentango succumbed to superior numbers and the revolutionists are masters of the situation in Guatemala. This is understood as the equivalent to the end of the career of Reno Barrios as Dictator of the Central American Republic.

Prospero Morales has been chosen as chief of the rebel forces, which is taken as indicating that he will be Guatemala's next President. Barrios, it is said, has few friends, as he has carried things with a high hand during his six years' administration. He gained the enmity of Moralles by relieving him of the position of Minister of War, merely, it is claimed, because the latter was too popular.

In view of the fact that Barrios has chartered a steamer from the Pacific Mail Company which has been lying at San Jose de Guatemala with steam up, it is thought he will follow the example of Ezeta of Salvador and leave the enemy in undisputed possession before escape to the coast is cut off.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The reports of an uprising in Guatemala are felt to jeopardize the prospects of a consummation of a union of the Central American republics. Guatemala and Costa Rica are the only countries remaining out of the union, and it was expected that they would be brought in under a treaty recently made. The treaty was approved by President Barrios of Guatemala, who, in the event of a union, was expected to be the dominating force of the united republic.

The subject was then referred to the Diet of the united countries, and final action was to have been taken Sept. 15. No word has come, however, that the union was carried through on that day.

The consummation of this union has been a factor in several questions before the State Department, including the appointment of Capt. Merry as Minister to three of the Central American republics; the recognition of Minister Rodriguez, as the representative of the union, and general questions connected with the Nicaragua Canal.

REPORTED CHANGE OF RECTOR.

The Rev. G. H. Houghton and the Church of the Transfiguration.

The Rev. George C. Houghton, D. D., who has been rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoboken, for the past seventeen years, is about to resign his pastorate, it is said, for the purpose of taking the rectorship of the Church of the Transfiguration, also known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," in this city. The present rector of the Church of the Transfiguration is the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, an uncle of the clergyman who is about to take his place.

Dr. Houghton for some years has also held the position of County Superintendent of Schools in Hudson County, which position he will also resign. Trinity Church, of which he has so long been pastor, has among its members many of Hoboken's best citizens. A legacy of $20,000 was bequeathed to the church by John Stevens, and about two years ago a handsome baptistery was erected in the church to the memory of Mr. Stevens.

Dr. George H. Houghton could not be seen at his home, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, last night. At the parish house, 11 East Twenty-ninth Street, nothing about a change of pastors could be learned.

LEGAL NOTES.

COLLISION OF A CART WITH AN ELECTRIC STREET CAR.—On the trial of an action brought by James Murphy against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn for an injury caused by the collision of a cart with one of the defendant's electric street cars, the evidence tended to show that plaintiff, the driver of the cart, proceeding eastward, was obliged by the presence of another cart between his own and the curb to drive upon the east-bound track of defendant's street railroad; that after having thus proceeded for some distance the motorman of an east-bound car approaching from the rear signaled him to get off that track; that the position of the other cart being still such as to prevent his turning to the east, he then drove upon the west-bound track; that after he had followed this about 100 feet and at a time when still another car on the east-bound track was not far behind his position, he saw, while at a distance from it of from 100 to 200 feet, a west-bound car, which had come around a corner, approaching rapidly; that he then turned to go back into the east-bound track, but failed to clear, and was struck and injured by the west-bound car. The jury found that there was no danger when the plaintiff turned upon the west-bound track; that he did not go into a position of danger; that the necessity of continuing on the west-bound track was not removed when he attempted to turn from the west to the east bound track, and that the car was at such a distance from the cart as to make it safe for the plaintiff to be upon the west-bound track. The Second Appellate Division unanimously affirmed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the driver of the cart was not guilty of contributory negligence, and that, in turning upon the west-bound track, he did not voluntarily and unnecessarily place himself in a position of danger.

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EXPLOSION OF A FLY WHEEL OF AN ENGINE.—A fly wheel, twenty feet in diameter, weighing 50,000 pounds, forming part of one of the steam engines operated by the Albany Railway, in its power house in the City of Albany, burst about a year ago, and some of the fragments, flying through the west side of the power house, across the street, and into a saloon, struck and killed a man named John Piehl. In an action by Maggie Piehl as administratrix, against the Albany Railway for damages, it appeared that an engineer, employed in the power house in which were two engines working in multiple and used to generate electricity, upon noticing a violent sparking at the generator connected with one of the engines, and ascertaining that that engine was carrying much the heavier load, instead of first shutting off steam to stop the operation of the engine, broke the current instantly in order to stop the trouble at the generator—in the belief that the automatic governor of the engine would prevent it from running dangerously fast until he should have time to reach the throttle, which was distant only twenty-four feet—and that he then immediately shut off steam from this engine, and, while passing to the second engine, the fly wheel of the first burst from centrifugal force. Judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff was reversed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Landon, that the evidence was not, even upon the assumption that the engineer made a mistake in breaking the circuit before he shut off steam, sufficient proof of negligence to charge his employer with responsibility for the death of the intestate, it appearing that the engineer acted promptly in the premises and used his best judgment.

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EXCESSIVE LICENSE FEES.—The provisions of the charter of the village of Norwich, N. Y., granted by the Legislature of 1895, empower its Board of Trustees "to regulate the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise by samples or upon order or by contracts by persons not residents of the village of Norwich, and to license such persons to sell such goods, wares, and merchandise or take orders or make contracts for the same, and fix the amount to be paid for such licenses." The Police Justice of the village adjudged Edwin C. Jarvis guilty of a misdemeanor in having violated one of the village ordinances in having sold goods from house to house and taken orders therefor in that village without a license. The Third Appellate Division has unanimously reversed the judgment of the County Court of Chenango County upholding the action of the Police Justice. The court held, by Presiding Justice Parker, that, conceding that the provisions of the charter confer upon the Trustees authority to subject the business of selling goods by sample or upon order within the village to police regulation, no authority was given to levy upon non-resident dealers such extreme license fees as substantially to prohibit them from making sales within the village. Justice Herrick, in concurring, expressed the opinion that the Legislature had no power to authorize the village authorities to impose either a tax or license fee upon non-residents to which residents were not also subject.

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PROMISE TO GUARANTEE PAYMENT OF ANOTHER'S CHECK.—The Brookline National Bank, in its suit against Charles Z. Moers and others, alleged that the defendants, being the owners of a check made by a person named Franks, sold it to the bank for a sum of money paid by the bank to them, and that, as part of the agreement of sale, the defendants promised the plaintiff that the check should be paid, and that if it were not paid, they would pay it. The First Appellate Division affirmed judgment sustaining plaintiff's demurrer to a defense in the answer alleging that the contract or agreement set up in the complaint was not in writing, and was therefore void under the Statute of Frauds. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the agreement was not a promise to answer for the debt or default of Franks, and need not, under the Statute of Frauds, be in writing, as it was an independent contract made upon a new and independent consideration whereby the defendants became obligated to pay a sum of money upon the failure of the bank upon which the check was drawn to pay it on demand.

To Study Wharf Building in Europe.

George S. Greene, Jr., chief engineer of the Dock Department, sails for Europe today on the steamship Campania. While the expenses of his trip will not be borne by the city, his tour of the principal seaport cities of England and the Continent will be devoted to the thorough investigation of the foreign methods of wharf building, with a view to adopting in New York such innovations as may be found practicable. Mr. Greene will visit Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Glasgow, London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bremen, Southampton, and Portsmouth. He will be absent five or six weeks.

Contracts for a Recreation Pier.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday awarded to the Grace & Hyde Company the contract for building the new recreation structure at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street for $42,439, and to Henry D. Steers the contract for the wooden pier on which it is to be built for $9,289. Edward H. Kendall, consulting architect of the department, submitted drawings and specifications for two new recreation structures which are to be erected on New Pier 43 and at the foot of West Fiftieth Street, North River. They were accepted by the board.

Guttenberg Town Clerk in Trouble.

The Guttenberg Council has notified Town Clerk William Nolan to appear at a special meeting to be held Sept. 29 and show cause why he should not be removed for incompetency. The board alleges that Nolan has impeded its work by absenting himself from meetings, by failing to obey the board's orders, and by keeping the minutes of the board's proceeding improperly. Nolan denies all the charges, except that he was absent from two meetings. He also says that the trouble is caused by politics.

Ate Jimson-Weed Seeds and Died.

Gail H. Rice, four years of age, and Henry Rice, two years and eight months old, children of Mrs. George W. Rice, a widow, of 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, while playing in a vacant lot near their home on Wednesday evening ate the seeds of the jimson weed, a species of the night shade family. They returned home and were seized with convulsions, in which the younger boy died early yesterday morning. The other little boy may recover.

Large Ash-Dump Fire.

The big ash dump of Brooklyn City at Evergreen, Queens County, took fire last night, and spread almost over its entire stretch of four city blocks. The burning paper and other refuse were whirled about by the wind, and it was feared some of the embers would be carried to houses in the vicinity. The firemen of Newtown, Maspeth, and Evergreen put out the fire, which created a dense smoke and an intolerable stench.

Don't put off the bow to the inevitable—your boy must be made ready for Fall and Winter.

Easier to buy leisurely now than in the scramble with other procrastinating mothers; wiser too—you get the first choice.

For boys of 3 and your big, big boy—under and outerwear; covering for head and hands—feet too.

Too warm to think of Fall! then there are last Spring's suits reduced to $2.75; light-weight overcoats to $3.

Stores close at six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CHAINED IN A DARK HOLE

An Italian Sailor, Said to be Crazy, Taken from the Bark Speme.

HE DECLARES HIMSELF SANE

A Story of Alleged Cruelty on the Part of the Officers and the Rest of the Crew—On Starvation Diet.

The police boat Patrol was called upon yesterday afternoon to go to the Italian bark Speme, at anchor off Staten Island, to remove an insane sailor. The matter had been reported to the Italian Consul by Capt. Frazego, who said that the man had become violently insane and had threatened the lives of several sailors, making it necessary to put him in chains.

Capt. Schultz of the Patrol went aboard the bark. In a dark corner of the forecastle he found the manacled man. He was crouching in the corner and appeared to be in fear that chastisement awaited him. His eyes were sunken, and his hair and beard were long and matted. There was a rattle of chains as the Captain and the master of the bark approached, and the poor wretch moaned piteously.

The interpreter who had been taken along spoke to the man in Italian, and when assured that he had friends among the visitors, he at once became quiet. It required a cold chisel to cut the rivets that held a five-eighth-of-an-inch chain about both legs, and also about the man's arms, which were fastened behind his back.

Through the interpreter the sailor said that he was Stefano Spagnaio, twenty-nine years old, Italian. He shipped on the bark Speme 150 days ago. On Aug. 5, he said, he was set upon by the Captain and his men without any reason, terribly beaten, and then bound with chains and thrust into darkness. He was allowed only just enough food to keep him alive. When he left Italy he weighed 160 pounds. Now he doesn't weigh 100. His hair, which he says was short when he shipped, is now long, and though he is but twenty-nine years old it is streaked with gray.

His legs were scarred from the irons, and, he said, from beatings which he had received. When he begged for mercy, he said, the Captain only laughed.

The interpreter said he thought the man was perfectly sane. Capt. Schultz, who is an old sailor, said, last night, that he thought it was a wonder the sailor survived his treatment. Stefano told him that he had been allowed a biscuit, a bowl of soup, and some water once in twenty-four hours. He was emaciated, and so weak that he could hardly stand when taken out of the 5 by 9 compartment in which he was kept prisoner for forty-three days. The light of day almost blinded him.

Aboard the Patrol, he was taken to the galley, where he devoured a large roast-beef sandwich with avidity, and after he had eaten all he wanted he was provided with a pipe and tobacco. Then he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is to be kept for observation.

To a reporter who talked with him at the hospital the luckless sailor said that he was seized by order of the mate of the bark, whose name he did not remember. The mate accused him of shirking his work. The officers and men of the bark abused him in many ways, sometimes jeering and insulting him, and when the mood seized them they would give him a kick, or hit him with a rope or marlin spike. When put in irons he was compelled to sleep on the iron deck, being allowed no bedding.

The bark Speme brought a cargo of tapioca, coffee, and sugar from Singapore, and arrived here Wednesday evening.

A CURE FOR CATTLE FEVER.

A Denver Man's Discovery May Affect the Market.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—After repeated experiments a cure for cattle fever has been found. Dr. V. A. Norgaard of this city is the discoverer. The plan for dealing with the fever is primarily to exterminate the insect known as the "tick," which abounds on fever-stricken cattle, and by means of which the disease is communicated. To do this the cattle are forced to swim through a solution in a vat. What the solution is it is not known, but crude petroleum is used in it.

If the new remedy proves all that it is claimed to be, the cattle market will experience somewhat of a revolution, and about 500,000 head of cattle will be shipped North each year during the now prohibited season, which extends from Feb. 15 to Nov. 15. The fever line, from beyond the limits of which no cattle can be shipped to the North during the prohibited period, stretches from ocean to ocean, and Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, part of West Virginia, and Louisiana form the district affected.

A meetng of cattlemen of all States and Territories that handle cattle has been called at Fort Worth on Sept. 27, and at this meeting it is expected that the new scheme of dipping cattle will be shown, and should it prove a success many of the States will be ready to so modify their laws that the cattle of the South can enter the Northern markets.

State Officials Form a Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Prominent officials connected with the State departments are about to form a corporation to erect houses for residential purposes in Depew, Erie County. The company will commence business with a capital of $10,000, and will erect dwellings to sell on easy payments. Among the incorporators are Col. William M. Griffith, Gov. Black's private secretary; Secretary T. E. McGarr of the State Lunacy Commission, Col. Frederick Phisterer, the Assistant Adjutant General; Deputy State Superintendent of Public Buildings Jacobs, and Dr. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the Hudson River State

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Thomas Vallauri Dead.

THE GREAT LATINIST EXPIRES AT TURIN IN HIS NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

On Sept. 2, in Turin, in his ninety-fourth year, died Thomas Vallauri, who has been called the Nestor of Latinists and the greatest master that Italy had of Augustan prose. He was a contemporary of Cesare Cantu, with whom he had more than an intellectual point in common. He died not from old age, but as the result of a fall. In the same way died Cantu two years ago. An excellent letter in The Edinburgh Scotsman contains the following sketch of Vallauri's personality and rank in the learned world:

"For many years Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Turin, Vallauri may be called the last representative of the 'rhetorical' as distinguished from the 'scientific' school of classical philology. With him the manner, even the mannerism, of the Latin models, was all-in-all; the origin, development, and affinities of the language in which they wrote were of very minor importance. Even purity of text, involving the collation of manuscripts under the superior paleography imported from Germany, interested him scarcely at all. This was made memorably apparent in the great controversy he was engaged in some thirty years ago with Friedrich Ritschl of Bonn, the reconstructor, or rather the rehabilitator, of Plautus. The changes wrought by Ritschl in the text of the Umbrian dramatist, though often justified by every consideration, orthographical, metrical, and syntactical, which a genius second only to that of Bentley could adduce, were in Vallauri's eyes little short of literary vandalism; but his attempts to invalidate them and discredit their author were, for a man of his gifts, surprisingly inept. All he could do was to cavil at authorities he could not impugn; show, with considerable dexterity, that the innovations yielded no better—nay, sometimes a worse—meaning than the traditional text; and point out, certainly with frequent success, that Ritschl's Latinity, measured by Augustan standards, left much to be desired. The controversy is still remembered as attesting the 'last stand' of the 'rhetorical' as against the 'scientific' school of classical learning; and that the palm rested with the Prussian scholar is nowhere more frankly admitted than in Italy herself, whose younger Latinists, like Stampini and Cocchia, in their editions of the 'Trinummus' and the 'Captivi,' represent an advance even upon Ritschl in the direction in which he was the pioneer.

"Having said this, I have said all that can be adduced in abatement of Vallauri's claims to supremacy as a master of Latinity. These, indeed, are confirmed by countless inscriptions evoked on historical occasions from his pen; by prefaces innumerable to editions of the Latin prose writers; above all, by the 'Acroases' (public lectures) with which year by year during his long professorate he introduced the work of the session in his classroom in Turin. A republication of the more memorable of these was made some little time ago, and are prized by lovers of Latin literature not only for the purity of their language, the cadence of their periods, and the indescribable but genuine aroma of Latinity that lives and breathes on their pages, but for their centripetal insight into the 'vie intime' of Roman thought and their just discrimination as to the elements on which its acceptance with posterity depends.

"His influence and example were thus contagious on successive relays of distinguished pupils, many of whom belong to that highly accomplished and meritorious body, the Salesian Fathers. Having their 'Asceterion' (hermitage or monastery) at Turin, these men, combining a Benedictine assiduity with an almost dilettante fastidiousness of taste, issue year by year editions of the Christian Latinists, which are molding for good the rising generation of Italy's ecclesiastics. When Mark Pattison, writing of Huet, went out of his way to eulogize the Latinity of the Jesuits as 'faultless,' he had yet to learn how inferior the best of these was to Tamietti, Francesia, and Lanfranchi, all trained under Vallauri, all of them masters of a style for which the merely negative praise of 'faultlessness' does not suffice. If any one wants to see the development of which Latin prose is capable in the hands of an artist as well as scholar, let him get the edition (Vol. I.) of the Christian poet, 'Prudentius,' lately issued by Lanfranchi. The dialogue with which the preface opens between himself and Cesare Cantu is nothing short of exquisite, and the vindication of Prudentius from the disparagement of so-called 'purists' is as about as complete as need be. Lanfranchi, I may add, who some years ago succeeded Vallauri in the Latin Professorship at Turin, is one of the Italian scholars in whom we find a gratifying appreciation of our own Buchanan—witness his Lexicon of Latin Poetic Diction, in which, among the modern masters of the 'Ausonian Muse,' Buchanan takes his due rank.

"Probably no teacher in Italy has of late years endeared himself to a more numerous array of distinguished pupils than Thomas Vallauri. Of this we shall have proof in nearly every one of the thirty seats of learning throughout the kingdom on the opening of its Winter session now imminent. By no 'inaugural lecturers' will he be mentioned in other terms than those of reverence and love, and if the style of the various speakers rises into the purer regions of Augustan eloquence, it will in well-nigh every case be recognized as due to the inspiration of the master, whose 'litera scripta' will long survive him wherever the 'humanities' are held in honor."

Hill's Yosemite Valley.

THE PAINTING RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A valuable gift has just been made to the New York Historical Society, which is a worthy addition to its rich collection of paintings. This is the large oil painting of the Yosemite Valley by Thomas Hill, who was about the earliest artist to paint scenes of the Yosemite. His California landscapes have become famous. The view is through the valley, in the foreground two horsemen appearing at the top of the pass, and a little nearer a man lying down gazing upon the beauties of that glorious valley. It is a large canvas, 70 by 53 inches, and a singular fact about it is that the picture has been almost unknown for many years, even the artist himself having lost all trace of it.

The donor is Charles T. Harbeck, an old member of the Historical Society and now residing at Islip, L. I. The picture was painted in 1867, and has been in possession of the Harbeck family for nearly thirty years. The artist has lived in San Francisco for many years. He was born in Birmingham, England, in 1829, and came to the United States in 1840. He went to California in 1861 and took a first prize in the Art Union of San Francisco for his painting of the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice." After a brief season of study in Paris Mr. Hill returned to California and devoted himself entirely to landscapes, and with the exception of the artist Bierstadt, no painter has depicted the beauties of the Yosemite so perfectly and with so much softness of tone as Thomas Hill, and the latter was several years ahead of Bierstadt in this field.

William Kelby, librarian of the Historical Society, in speaking about this picture, said that a few days ago a lady visited the rooms to look at the curios and fine art works, and seeing the Yosemite painting recognized it at once. "Why," she remarked, "I was in Mr. Hill's studio only a month ago, and while talking about his California views he mentioned that as the best and one of the largest he had ever done, and expressed a desire to know what had become of it. He had a faint idea that it was somewhere in New York."

It will, therefore, be a matter of considerable satisfaction as well as pleasure to the artist to learn that his painting is now in such good hands as the New York Historical Society, which is an excellent home for it, and where it will always be available for the inspection of artists and those interested in the best paintings of American scenery.

A Novel That Miss Gilder Wrote.

The announcement is made that Miss Jeannette L. Gilder of The Critic has confessed to the authorship of a novel published anonymously a few years ago. The story is called "Taken by Siege," and was published serially in Lippincott's Magazine and later in book form. It will now be republished with the author's name on the title page. The story deals with the journalistic and musical life of New York City some twenty years ago, the Academy of Music figuring conspicuously in it. It has justly been said that curiosity will be more or less piqued to see what Miss Gilder, who has so long been a critic of novels, will do as a writer of one.

Miss Braddon's Doublehandedness.

To have two different kinds of handwriting is curious. The Academy says: "Miss Braddon has two distinct handwritings, one for her correspondence and the ordinary business of life, and the other for her novels. This latter is a backward hand, smaller, neater, and clearer than the other. The neatness of her manuscript is an important point in Miss Braddon's eyes, and it makes her unhappy to produce an unsightly page. She makes very few corrections, sometimes, indeed, scarcely one in a page. With all this, the speed at which she writes is considerable. When things go well with her she produces on an average three closely written pages of manuscript, that is, say, about 1,500 words, in an hour."

Refreshing During Warm Weather.

This is Mr. Kipling's idea of weather in Quebec:

"There was once a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to the neck,
When asked: 'Are you friz?'
He replied: 'Yes, I is,
But we don't call this cold in Quebec.'"

First Fall Auction Sale of Books.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. of 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York, will have their opening auction sale of books on Monday and Tuesday next, Sept. 20 and 21. The catalogue is made up of standard and popular works, with some excellent first editions, together with volumes of law and medicine. On Wednesday and Thursday of the same week there will be another sale held by the Messrs. Bangs & Co., in which many rare books will be offered. One line in this sale consists of works devoted to pottery and general ceramics, including Chaffers, Hall, and other authorities.

The First Books of a New House.

The recently organized publishing house, the Doubleday & McClure Company, has ready a fine set of Shakespeare in eighteen volumes, edited by Prof. Henry Morley. To each play are added extracts from the books Shakespeare used, with old histories, ballads, and stories, so that the volumes make a complete Shakespearean library. The Shakespeare is bound in cloth and in leather, and is offered in monthly subscriptions at a most reasonable cost. The same house has ready "Little Masterpieces," stories taken from Poe, Irving, and Hawthorne, "Tales from McClure's," "Bird Neighbors," "The Open Boat and Other Adventures," by Stephen Crane, and "Tales of a Real Gypsy," by Paul Kesler. One notable work now in press which is certain to attract general attention will be a volume by Col. Waring on the subject of street cleaning. The Doubleday & McClure Company have the exclusive sale in New York of Mark Twain's "Following the Equator," which tells of the survivors of the Innocents Abroad. Mark Twain's book will be ready for the holiday season, but is to be sold only by subscription.

Holmes, Lowell, and Others.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S REMINISCENCES OF A DINNER WITH THEM—PARKMAN AND TOM APPLETON.

It seems almost too good to be true that I once dined with these four eminent wits and talkers—Holmes, Lowell, Parkman, and Tom Appleton—(there were ladies and others at the table) and that the talk turned upon Shakespeare and the older dramatists. Indeed, it began, if I remember aright, with Lowell saying that in the plays of Christopher Marlowe, "The Massacre at Paris" and "The Jew of Malta," there occurred some of the most consummate plots, the most mighty verse, in the English language. He was full of the old dramatists. "I have always admired that most terrible of tragedies, 'The Duchess of Malfi,'" said Dr. Holmes, "if only for the consideration which that dear creature the Duchess showed for my profession. There she is, condemned to death, left in the company of madmen. Seeing her coffin before her, she turns to her woman and says:

"'Farewell! Cariola.
I pray thee look thou givest my little boy
Some syrup for his cold, and let the girl
Say her prayers ere she sleep—
Then what you please—'

"Now," said Dr. Holmes, "I should like the formula of that syrup. There was a good mother," he added, with his wink.

"Those old fellows were surrounded by a set of very good women," said Tom Appleton. "Do you notice that they always introduce love as a profound and upright sentiment? They abjure coquetry, vanity, and flirtation. Do you remember that Euphrasia, relating her history to Philaster, says:

'You left a kiss then on these lips, which
I mean to keep
From you forever! I did hear you talk far
above singing!
After you were gone I grew acquainted with
my heart, and asked what stirred it
so;
Alas! I found it—Love'—
That was a good little girl!"

"Yes," said Lowell, "one can trace their coarseness to the age. Then men had all the fierceness, the rage, the pride of well-fed bulldogs. The times, the tumult, made them greater still. They boldly told the truth. Tavern broils and statesmen's councils, Queens' wrongs, a mother's sorrows, atrocious crimes, we can understand them all; but where did they get their women? In all of these turbulent dramas we find lines of exquisite delicacy, describing the calm of an upright life and the most delicious women:

"'All is dross that is not Helena';

Or this:

"O! thou art fairer than the evening air
clad in the beauty of a thousand stars.'

"How did these lines rise, like an exhalation, out of that excessive and inconsistent age?"

"The Englishman of to-day is just what he was a hundred years ago," said Francis Parkman, (and I noticed that they all stopped and turned with attention toward that modest voice.) He went on:

"Their native energy and hardness pierce through the regularity and comfort of modern manners. Rich young men on leaving Oxford go to India to stick pigs, or they go to Canada to hunt bears, or to the West to follow buffalo. They want to lie under canvas, to jump walls on horseback. The young man of Bucks to-day is the Englishman of Henry VIII.'s time. They are still the ancient Saxon and the rover of Scandinavian seas. I envy them their blood and brawn."

"Yes," said Dr. Holmes, "I have been reading the proceedings in the House of Commons to-day. I was very much reminded of the War of the Roses, only they had no purple cloaks of velvet to throw over their badly fitting coats. They fought well, however, to-day as then."

"No Essex and Surrey and Northumberland to stand at the steps of the throne, however," said Mr. Appleton.

"Holiday garments were stained with blood and edged with black," said Lowell. "There were thirty great names, from Kit Marlowe to Shakespeare. It is amazing what men they were—Ben Jonson, the son of a bricklayer; Philip Massinger, the son of a servant; Marlowe, the son of a shoemaker; Shakespeare, the son of a wool merchant. All bohemians, mostly actors, we learn of their lives mostly through the records of pawnbrokers. Old Henslow, a money lender and manager of a theatre, gives them work, advances money, takes their manuscripts and wardrobes as security. Philip Massinger, one of the most gentle, prolific, delightful of poets, died unknown, and the only mention of him is in the parish register:

"'Philip Massinger, a stranger.'"

"We treat Mr. Longfellow better than that. I have just been dining with him," said Dr. Holmes.

James Lowell laughed. "Well," said he, "I fear we Cambridge dramatists shall never write 'A Groatsworth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance,' but then what chance has the dramatist now? Then the curb of the Past has but just been thrown off, the young horse snorted and was free."

"I do not find our horses are much checked," said Parkman; "no bearing reins." "Oh, yes," said Lowell, "a hundred kinds of chains, a thousand snaffles, bearing reins, religion, morality, manners, every legislation which regulates sentiment, fetters and tames the creature of impulse and passion, which breathes and frets within us. Read Massinger's 'Sir Giles Overreach,' Sir Francis Acton, Heywood's 'Woman Killed with Kindness,' Ben Jonson's 'Every Man in His Humor'—compare these with our modern plays."

"James must recently have had a tragedy rejected," said Dr. Holmes.

"I think science is ruining us," said Mr. Parkman, looking at Dr. Holmes.

"Or this rage for history," said the ready little Doctor, (for the "Conspiracy of Pontiac" had been not long out.)

"I consider the history of Hamlet a case of moral poisoning," said Dr. Holmes.

"Objected to, as too professional," said Mr. Appleton.

"'Hamlet' is an autobiography," said Mr. Lowell, "Shakespeare's own soul."

"Hamlet is the result physically of mental torment, which poisons the blood; he was a sick soul," pursued Dr. Holmes.

"Yes," said Tom Appleton, "and no wonder Shakespeare tells of his once bitter experience all in the lines:

"'Alas! 'tis true, I have gone here and
there,
And made myself a motley to the view;
Gored mine own thoughts, sold cheap what
is most dear."

He speaks of "mine outcast state." The life of a comedian then was one "sharp thorn of care." I remember Mrs. Kemble saying how low a trade it always was, by the contrasts and falsehoods inseparable from it."

Said Dr. Holmes: "It must have been in Shakespeare's time very unhealthy to go to the Globe Theatre; no roof, rain coming in, boys throwing stones. How did Pembroke and Southampton stand all that?"

"It seems to me that Shakespeare made a mechanical use of his imagination when he painted the fools," said Mr. Appleton. "It is altogether French."

"Yes," said Lowell, "the Norman influence, as again in the poetic, sparkling, increasing wit of Beatrice. Shakespeare felt it."

But I am telling my story very badly. Wit evaporates, it will not be corked up. The only resemblance to champagne in this simile is "over froth"; I cannot catch its evaporation. I will leave froth and speak

of Parkman; a delightful memory to me, for I remember him when he was a student at Cambridge. He came to Keene, that pretty town which he always called the "Headquarters of Hospitality," to visit his friend, George Silsbee Hale, who has just gone over to the majority, after a beautiful and distinguished life.

They and their classmates, Joseph Peabody and Horatio J. Perry and Daniel Slade lighted up our midwinter festivities; when life was young and feet were fleet, we danced with them all before care and work came.

Parkman was very much in earnest, and carried into the small events of life that spirit which was to lead him to his long and painful journey among the Indians, and so on, unluckily, to the ruin of his health.

How well a little incident of his character comes to me with girlish memories of a fan! I had a very singular fan, a bit of Chinese puzzle. If turned the wrong way, it disintegrated into rags; turn it the other way, it became perfect. I used to amuse myself by making my partners turn it the wrong way.

And the boy, Frank Parkman, turned it the wrong way, and fearing that I would be sorry, he hid it under the cushions, determining to buy me a new one. I did not miss it. I forgot all about it in the joy of dancing the Virginia reel with him, but the next day I remembered it, and wrote him a note, confessing the theft, and that it was a curio. He went for it, but could not find it, and a long and bitter search went on unsuccessfully in the deserted hall.

A year after, I received the duplicate of it; he had sent to China for one!

The poor little original turned up after he had gone back to Cambridge, so I had two Chinese puzzles. We laughed at this some years after. I was at his wedding, when he married Miss Katy Bigelow, and as we left the church some one irreverently said, "So we have seen them swung off." But a grave and reverend seigneur said:

"No, I cannot hear that simile applied to Katy Bigelow." It was a perfect marriage.

It was a wonderful and beautiful devotion which she showed to him. He was almost blind from ill health, and she became his amanuensis and reader.

"Three fair children then she bore him,
And she laid her down and died."

He never married again, although he survived her twenty years, working, writing nobly.

In that charming volume of his, "Pioneers of France in the New World," we find this dedication:

"To the memory of Theodore Parkman, Robert Gould Shaw, and Henry Ware Hall, slain in battle, this volume is dedicated by their kinsman Francis Parkman."

I have heard that it was a grief to him that his feeble health unfitted him to take up arms in our great struggle.

A pure, noble, chivalrous nature, a fascinating talker, a brave man, an author whose felicity of style has enraptured the world. "His books mark the man. All for his purpose and his plan, nothing for himself." I am glad to have known him in his fresh youth and in his maturity. He lived an invalid, but surrounded by devoted friends, among his kindred in Boston, to whom he was deservedly precious and by whom he was cared for. He had an enviable career, excepting for his one great loss.

I have another Shakespearean memory connected with Dr. Holmes.

I find one of his choice autographs before me, thanking me for putting him right. I had found in the "Living Age" an account of the journal of Dr. Thomas Hall, who was Shakespeare's son-in-law and the husband of Susanna, who burned up two of her father's plays and all his poems and papers that she could find, because she was a Puritan and feared their influence. What can be the present sufferings of Susanna? To her and to the burning of the Globe Theatre must be traced the wonderful absence of any contemporaneous knowledge of Shakespeare. Would that Susanna could have been burned at the stake. Dr. Thomas Hall described the breaking out of a fever in Stratford, and feelingly put down the treatment of Goodman Brown, and Gossip Wickerly, and his Worship the Mayor, and the elderly Lady Butler, the herbs and simples used, &c., and in one line, as if an afterthought, he adds:

"My father-in-law, W. Shakespeare, died last Thursday, Sept. 7."

As I told Dr. Holmes of this discovery he said, "I am afraid, my dear Madam, that you have dreamed this. I follow literature too closely to allow so important a matter as this to escape me."

When I could find it I sent to Dr. Holmes the number of the "Living Age," and he wrote me the following silly note:

"My Dear Mrs. Sherwood:
Like all doctors, I prefer to prescribe for others rather than to take my own boluses, but I must on this occasion swallow a bitter pill. I was mistaken, and, I fear, impolite. You are right, and I was wrong. The only confort I can derive from the sight of the journal of Dr. Hall is this: Had Shakespeare lived until my time, or had I been born a couple of centuries earlier, I might have saved him!
I should have tried!
With many thanks and abject apologies, I am, your friend and servant,
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Next to an autograph of Shakespeare, I think I value one of Dr. Holmes.

He was the most delightful of companions. I saw much of him in London during the 100 days, so well described by himself, both him and his dear daughter, Mrs. Sargeant, whom he was to lose. She looked like him, and was like him, and made him very happy.

James Russell Lowell, the other member of this dinner, has been so well described by others that it would be profanity to "touch him further" in this light paper.

His talk was always a liberal education, and there are no papers which so reproduce him as the charming occasional essays on Pope, on Milton, and on the dramatists.

"I am a bookman," as he said himself. Yes, and he was a poet, full of poetic rapture; a wit, and a gentleman. They are all gone.

"Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player, stage."

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

The Interior of Africa.*

NEW EXPLORATIONS IN AN UNKNOWN SECTION OF THE DARK CONTINENT.

Titles for books on Africa seem to tax the invention of explorers, and so this volume, "The New Africa," tells of portions of that vast continent which, according to the authors, Aurel Schultz and August Hammar, had never been tracked over before. The new ground was the country in the region of the Chobe and Okovanga Rivers. It was in 1884 that the two explorers undertook the journey "into the interior of South Africa, with the object of completing the survey of the Chobe River to its sources, and generally of investigating this unknown portion of Central Africa."

To-day Dr. Aurel Schultz writes, answering why the accounts of his and his companion's travels have been so long delayed, "that since we were the first whites to traverse this partly unknown country, no explorer has followed our footsteps, and the regions of the Central Chobe and the country we traversed from there to Okovango still partly remain undescribed territory. Lying south of the Zambesi, and hitherto neglected as offering no material attractions, coupled with the fact of its being overrun by uncouth tribes, the country has been difficult of access to the ordinary sportsman."

Looking at the most recent of African maps, with the many new claimants to territory where English, German, French, Belgian, Portuguese, Italian, and African or Boer free States jostle, it is difficult to follow the lines. Starting, then, from Pretoria, in the South African Republic, the journey was carried out into British South Africa and British Central Africa as far as the Chobe River, which river seems to be a dividing line between German Southwest Africa and the Portuguese Angola, and on the west side of the Continent. The country is so huge that, save when details are given, as in the map found in "The New Africa," little comprehension can be had of the vastness of the land. Noting, however, the many claims of European Governments, all appropriately colored, how territorial limits are to be settled in the future is indeed a problem.

Our two explorers were admirably fitted for the expedition. Though their places of birth are not given, they were to all intents and purposes Afrikanders, and knew the land, the character of the natives, their ways and habits, and so possessed more than usual advantages. What was their exact mission—whether for English, German, or Dutch interests—we do not know. We have no right to surmise what these two adventurous explorers were after. Let us put it down to geographical research, with hunting thrown in.

It must require a vast amount of patience to work your way through this country, where the difficulties of progress are constant.

The Livingstones are not many. The native inhabitants of Africa are to be treated as children, but as children with the physique of adults. At least in that portion of the country which this work describes the natives could never be relied on. They were invariably pilferers and beggars. "With regard to the information given to us by the natives concerning distances, water, food, or any other circumstances connected with the trip, we found that they never by any possible chance made correct statements." What they said never was based on facts, but "rather were prompted by their own desires." In the many adventures found in this volume, when opposed by the natives, nothing but the coolness of the travelers saved them. The superiority of the white men was evident in their contempt for the natives, and in their laughing at braggadocio speeches.

Inured to travel, thoroughly armed, and with a perfect battery of rifles and fowling pieces, our two explorers hunted so as to live. They fed their own party, and with the meat of the rhinoceros, the hippo, the giraffe, and buffalo, elands and antelopes, made exchanges with the natives. Generally game was abundant, but there were periods of starvation, and often the party came near exhaustion from want of water. Lions and panthers were plentiful, especially the lion, and as for the king of beasts, following out the general experience of the hunter of big game in Africa, he was less dangerous to tackle than a buffalo.

An excellent map permits the reader to follow the route from the day Pretoria was left until the return to something like civilization at Hartinsburg.

Some of the characteristics of the natives of Shoshong are thus described. Here Khama was King:

"It was a most instructive sight to see a tall, graceful, well-clad native decorously approach our camp with a following of four or five henchmen, one of whom was sure to be carrying his chair. To our inexperienced eyes, this person, when he lifted his hat in dignified salute, appeared at least to be the bearer of some diplomatic mission from the king. After the usual handshake, he would take his seat and begin with a modest request for a little tobacco, and woe to your peace of mind if this request were too readily complied with, for immediately after, out would come a list of all his wants, from a suit of clothes to a snuff-box. And if we could not supply the one then why not the other? While the hat one wore would fit him very well if one did not feel inclined to let him have the very boots one stood in. Even a little sugar, or salt, or perhaps the pot on the fire, would be acceptable to him. Failing to get any of these, the epithet 'misers' was liberally applied to us, as with a farewell shake of the hand this pest would take his dignified departure, promising to 'call again' about that pot, or whatever else had taken his particular fancy."

It was not the food of to-day that had to be looked for, but provisions for the morrow, and so when game was abundant biltong was made.

The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi rival those of Njagara, and Dr. Schulz tells of their superbness:

"As I am one of the few individuals who have seen both the Victoria and Niagara Falls, perhaps the question will occur to the reader, as it did to many Americans whom I met, which is the greater Fall? Answering this question in America greatly imperiled my popularity with some patriotic sons of the 'we-go-one-better' country, for it seemed like a national insult to hear it unhesitatingly stated that the Victoria Falls burst on one's sensibilities immediately with appalling grandeur, while the Niagara, the Americans themselves confess, at first appear not so very marvelous, but by growing on one seem to increase in magnificence the longer one stays by them.

"I should, however, in justice to the comparison, acknowledge that we saw the Victoria Falls at their best, at the end of a very heavy rainy season, when the water, accumulated at last in one bed from the great network of water in the interior, had reached its utmost height in the months of May and June. Rain falling in the watershed near the west coast during the wet season, ending about March, would only reach here after its long journey of many hundreds of miles about this time; and we learned from Westbeech that in the Summer, while the rain is falling, the river is usually much lower, and that then the phenomena we witnessed are on a proportionately more modest scale. Owing to this it is possible that others, observing the falls when the water is not so high, may have a less magnificent account to give.

"It will be seen from this that the Victoria Falls are subject to considerable fluctuation in the volume of water, according to the season, while the Niagara Falls, I am informed, maintain their level, without much alteration, throughout the year, the greatest fluctuation being about three feet."

Among the followers was an old African hunter, and the author repeats the story old Jan told him of a rencontre with a lion:

"Old Jan regaled us with many a hunting yarn at the fireside during the long evenings, and knowing his history, I was able to confirm the African saying that 'imagination is not needed to tell a tale of the African wilds.' Jan told us of a noble dog of the boarhound breed, that had accompanied him in many a hard battle with big game, and how gallantly the faithful animal behaved in times of danger. He was out one day on the lookout for game, and soon, judging by the excited manner of the dog, was near something dangercus. The country was hilly, bushy, and stony, while grass of the up-country nature, long and wiry, covered the open spaces. Apparently the quarry lay in a hollow close by, and Jan, taking up a prominent position, urged his dog into the thicket, when, with a discontented grunt, a large lion appeared in the open for a moment, just sufficient for Jan to give him a shot. The lion disappeared into the bush close by, giving vent to a succession of faint roars, when all became still. Jan, concluding from the silence that the beast must be dead, cautiously neared the spot, but passed within a few feet of where the lion lay wounded, and not by any means dead, for the beast sprang upon him from behind with a terrible grunt, knocking Jan clean over on to his face, with his loaded gun underneath him. At Jan's shout the dog sprang forward and seized the lion by the left ear, but only for a moment, as the lion turned and with a stroke of his paw, disemboweled the faithful beast. However, short as the time was, it enabled Jan to place the muzzle of his gun to the lion's head, and thus end the fight. 'I felt no fear,' said Jan, 'but when it was all over I sat and wept like a child, partly from shock, and mostly for loss of my "groot geel hond," (big yellow dog.) The lion's skin I sold for £2 10s., to buy powder and lead with,' concluded Jan, and not all our blandishments could get another word out of him that evening, as he rolled out his blankets and lay down by the fire, thus paying another tribute of regret to a faithful friend. Good, rugged old Jan, many a storm has passed over your bleached head, but left the heart where it should be in every man!"

In the ardors of the chase in Africa there is no telling what you may come across. The following adventure is in proof of this:

"While resting at midday on July 3, some of the bearers followed a honey bird that invitingly twittered to us from a neighboring tree. They returned shortly with some honey and a large python, to which the treacherous little feathered demon had taken them—a not unusual occurrence in this self-constituted little guide's behavior. Usually he leads one on, flying backward and forward as if in stages along the route, excitedly twittering as if overtaken, then resuming his journey till he at last brings one to a bee's nest, when he quietly waits until the honey is taken out and consumes the crumbs left by the plunderers, who usually place a cake of honey aside to satisfy the desire for sweet things of their kind little guide, whose motive is clearly not so disinterested as at first might appear. It is as well, however, when following up the honey bird, to go well armed, as he frequently leads one, whether by accident or intention I know not, across dangerous game. Some of the boys, as soon as the python was descried being carried to camp, made a rush for a share of the meat, which is considered by them to be a great delicacy. Seizing hold of one end others rushed to the support of their friends at the other, and in a twinkling a good tug of war was organized, whereof the result was largely biased in favor of those at the head end by the convulsions of the snake, which was only half dead, and, acting under the sudden stimulus of the pull, struggled fiercely to get free, and in its contractions simply hauled the struggling boys, some six in number, over to the other side, and then twined a third of its length around two of the boys, tying them immovably to one another. An ax speedily settled the difficulty, and before long portions of this leviathan were roasting on a fire improvised by the boys for the occasion. We tasted of the fine-looking white meat out of curiosity, which, except for a slightly musty taste, much resembled the flesh of fowls. I must confess, however, that our natural repugnance to such a beast formed an effectual barrier to swallowing the morsels we had taken into our mouths, and we spat them out amid mutual laughter."

Some of the delicacies of the country in an edible way are thus dilated upon:

"Wart hog and hippo flesh, cut from the flank, mark it, are the hunter's special delicacies, while hippo boiled for twenty-four hours is the choicest morsel of the South African cuisine, although when first viewed in the form of an edible it certainly has anything but a reassuring appearance. My first introduction to this delicacy, I must confess, inclined me more to take a hasty departure than to tackle it with the iron spoon my companion graciously placed in my unwilling hands for that purpose. However, after the first mouthful my zeal excited visible sighs of distress, if not of regret, in my companion for his previous encouraging words and example, and I am afraid that my subsequently developed love for hippo shooting is not unalloyed by possibilities of boiled foot, not to mention grilled flank, with 'just enough' of pepper and salt to help it down."

It is the dread tsetse fly which, killing horses and cattle, makes a passage through the countries of Africa so difficult.

"Oh, those horrid swamps, worse for the reason that our donkeys were badly tsetse fly bitten, and the immersion of their hides in the water would inevitably hasten their death, although donkeys show more resistance to 'fly bite' than any other domestic animals. But, given such swarms of 'fly' as we encountered, even this hardy brute will succumb, as ours eventually did, to the virulence of this pest. It has often been asserted, not without mild proof, that the donkey of all domestic animals is the only one that will survive the tsetse fly bite. I myself have seen them traverse safely the distance from Delagoa Bay to Lydenburg in the Z. A. R. in 1874, when that country was thickly infested with flies that killed cattle, horses, and even the few camels that were imported as an experiment. But when bitten by such overwhelming swarms as we experienced, poor Jack and Jennie succumb in the usual way. The most sensitive animal to fly bite is the horse, then the dog, next the ox, and last the donkey. The bites of five tsetse flies have been known to kill a horse, while it takes a much larger number to kill a dog or ox. Experiments have been made by travelers to counteract the effect of fly bite by a wash of ammonia or sheep dip. Whatever effect these may have for the moment, the subsequent and continuous bites generally are victorious in the end."

It is generally supposed that in tropical climates the system does not suffer from the absence of fats, or that carbon in food is not necessary. Dr. Schulz shows, to the contrary, that man craves fatty matter. This happened in the Chobe country.

"Game was very abundant here, and our bearers went frantic because we would not settle down to hunt meat for them. However, by putting eleven to fifteen miles daily behind us before providing a supper, we managed to draw them from one camp to another. Often on the line of march, sassaby, letzwee, reed buck, roof buck, wildebeest, giraffe, &c., would stare at us from a safe distance, but unless a day's march was accomplished, nothing would tempt us to shoot. Then, when near the camping ground, the shock of our guns would set the air ringing, inciting the bearers to rush up, each in hopes of securing his favorite tidbit, generally the fat round the kidneys, or the termination of the alimentary tube, a sure spot to find a little fat in, no matter how lean the carcass might be. All hunters will agree with me how gruesome the daily meal is without any fat; for game at this season of the year is especially dry, while it is almost impossible to transport fat on an extensive trip like ours—rather would we depend upon replenishing our stock from time to time from occasional hippo or eland that might fall to our guns. We also eschewed such luxuries as sugar and flour, owing to their weight, and lived, when we got it, on native corn to our meat. Of tea, however, we had abundance, and on the luxury of this noble beverage, made with the beautiful Chobe water, and mixed with the milk of our goats, after a hard day's march, my pen would gladly dilate. When, however, we obtained a supply of hippo or eland fat, the jubilation in camp might have led an onlooker to conclude that something 'stronger' was answerable for the gayety prevalent among us. Franz literally became intoxicated on the quantities he absorbed, going from pot to pot of the bearers' messes, into each of which he had cunningly inserted a tidbit. He appropriated his own when done, and as it was not weighed into the pot, he never came off second best in the transaction. The fat-absorbing qualities of a native, especially of Hottentot blood, under hunting conditions, are such that even an Eskimo might tremble for his reputation in a contest."

Lions always were prowling around and hunting either the travelers or the animals:

"Passing into an open glade on the marsh, we came upon a quagga mare disabled by lions, with a beautiful little filly by her side. The lions had bitten into the leg sinews of the mare in a manner similar to ham-stringing. The poor beast, unable to fly from us, bared her wicked-looking teeth in self-

*THE NEW AFRICA. A journey up the Chobe and down the Okovanga Rivers. A record of exploration and sport, by Aurel Schulz, M. D., and August Hammar, C. E., with a newly drawn map of hitherto unexplored parts of the country, and seventy illustrations from original drawings by the authors and photographs. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

defense, until, perforated with assegai wounds, she rolled over on her side, her foal sharing the same fate, as we were unable to catch it. The natives informed us that there was nothing unusual in lions disabling game in the manner described, and that they follow it up to kill at leisure, when recovering their appetites after gorging on others previously killed at the time they took this precaution to provide for a future meal."

This is the land of a feast or a famine. The African gorges himself with impunity.

"To one who has never witnessed savages devouring meat, it perhaps seems unusual to hear that they will sit by the fire boiling, and roasting, and eating, and sleeping by turns for many hours at a stretch, until their bodies assume a startling rotundity of contour that may well cause a disinterested onlooker to speculate as to what may happen when the limit is overstepped. Yet I have never heard of any permanent ill effects resulting from this overstuffing. Any traveler in Africa will corroborate this account, and also will bear witness to the fact that after such a feed the boys will travel hard for a couple of days or more without further food, and not complain of hunger. With them it is either a feast or a famine, usually more famine than feast, I am afraid, and accordingly they make up for lost time when the opportunity occurs."

Some of the methods white travelers must adopt in mid-Africa are thus explained:

"A traveler should always avoid delaying near villages in the interior and push on before the natives have a chance of estimating the value of the goods he carries, without allowing them time to get together to form any evil designs. Once a good day's march beyond their homes, he enters another district where it is beyond the power and inclination of those behind to follow up the traveler. Such an act would lead to complications with the next chief, who, of course, wishes to make his own arrangements, and as it always takes the native mind several days to formulate a plan of action, the traveler, well supplied with his own bearers, can with a bold front push on through inhabited parts, only stopping to buy corn and to make occasional presents to the chiefs. At convenient stopping places distant from natives—where he will also find plenty of game to feed his boys on—he can rest. The question of how many picks he should take must be judged to a nicety, and he should have sufficient bearers and some to spare for emergencies, so as to be quite independent of local natives for any further assistance than that of corn for food. With an expedition there should also be at least several exceptionally good shots to kill game, and also by their prowess to impress any natives en route with a due regard for the possible consequences of interference."

The Hottentot click is the method of lingual communication which puzzles the European. It is thus phonetically rendered:

"The language is full of the most peculiar clicks, which it is futile for any pen to try to reproduce; but, generally speaking, they may be put down as linguo-dental, linguo-palatal, linguo-buccinatal, and linguo-palato-laryngeal. A minute investigator may expose several more combinations of clicks, but the inquisitive reader can compose these for himself by mixing the raw material given above and grouping the sounds to please himself; they are sure to be right if the clatter made in such conversations as I have heard between these people may be taken as an indication to confirm the statement, for I can safely liken the language to the clicking of a multitude of different rusty old gun-locks simultaneously set in motion. It is simply appalling to hear the fatty click gut tkoot, tick lick mktchuk gtkowktok gtu-gktl-gkkij, accompanied by many gurglings one might think are worthy of better things than to represent this language."

Mankind in Africa craves stimulants, and the Okovanges smoked the Canabis indicus:

"During the day we were somewhat alarmed for the life of one of the boys, a young man, who, evidently unaccustomed to the use of it, had inhaled several strong whiffs of 'insangu' (cannabis indica) smoke in rapid succession into his lungs from a native horn pipe while resting at midday. He fell over with his head in the sand and ceased breathing altogether, while his heart beat fainter and fainter, and his skin assumed the appearance known as 'goose skin' in a marked degree. We rolled him about and dashed water on his unconscious face for fully ten minutes before he recovered, when in a dazed manner he stretched out his hand for another whiff at the pipe, which was going the rounds among the boys. None of the boys evinced the least sympathy or assisted at his revival beyond hitting him once with a stick and calling his name. They only laughed, and I believe he would verily have died but for our assistance, for his lungs were entirely filled with smoke from the narcotic weed, which would have done its work effectually but for being ejected by the treatment we instituted."

The belief that the claws of the lion were poisonous is the oldest of stories. Ancient zoologists noted it and gave, besides, a claw in the lion's tail. But that there is infection in a lion's claws seems to rest on reasons, which are thus explained:

"With reference to the wounded boy, (clawed by a lion,) I should mention that his hurts healed excellently under antiseptic treatment. The reason I mention this is because lions' claws are considered to be poisonous, and wounds inflicted by them, as a rule, heal badly. This assertion is correct, inasmuch as lions, when feeding, tear the meat asunder by help of their claws, to which, in the course of this performance, minute particles of flesh adhere. The carcasses of game the lions feed on are often in a half-putrid state; therefore, besides the decaying process of small particles of flesh actually in progress on the claws, the original matter that defiles the claws is often already in a state of decomposition before it reaches this position. The introduction of such putrid matter into a wound on a living subject will naturally bring severe inflammation in its wake. Beyond this influence one can safely affirm that lion claws are no more poisonous than any other indifferent object."

The trouble of working through the thorn forest in the Nioremi country is thus explained:

"A bad thorn forest had to be passed through here, composed principally of the Waacht een beetje thorn-trees, whose hooked thorns, arranged in opposite curves on the same branch, catch the unhappy passer-by in their toils whichever way he moves. The instinct, when caught by a thorn, is to halt and loosen one's self carefully, and then try to avoid the repetition of the occurrence. The Waacht een beetje, however, with diabolical accuracy, whenever it has 'hooked' a passer-by renders such attempts futile, for as soon one has got free in one place, the thorns set in the opposite direction on the same branch invariably hook into some fresh part of the clothing, and at each move the neighboring prehensile branches, set in motion by the movement, seem to hook on from above and below, until apparently there is only one possible way out of the difficulty, and that is to wrench one's self free at the expense of one's clothing, and a succession of very pronounced and ugly scratches. Added to all this, the plant, with its light green foliage hiding the vicious thorns in their friendly appearing verdure, seems to invite the touch by an outward display of attractiveness, never exposing on its exterior any sign of its disagreeable nature. Many a hard-pressed giraffe or buck owes its life to the friendly intervention of the Waacht een beetje tree, past which the hunter, all unsuspecting, has brushed in the hurry of the chase, to be held fast while the game vanishes over the belt."

A Pride of Morristown.

ITS LIBRARY WHICH SHARES WITH THE HEADQUARTERS THE LOCAL SELF-APPROBATION.

George Washington probably dimly imagined how responsible he would be for the future fame of Morristown when he selected that delightful locality for one of his numerous headquarters, and it will be an enduring credit to Morristown that she had a number of patriotic citizens who were public spirited enough to come to the rescue of the fine old place when it was sold several years ago. This house is now one of the most celebrated Revolutionary landmarks in the country, and the association under which it is managed has kept the place in excellent repair, and has actually converted the dignified white building into a grand Revolutionary museum.

But it is not our purpose at present to dwell at length upon this interesting memorial of American history. There is something else in Morristown very dear to the hearts and pride of her citizens, although less known to the outside world. This is the Morristown Library, which has delightfully cool and comfortable quarters in the Library and Lyceum Building, in the central part of the town. The building was erected in 1878, the ground having been given for that purpose by the old Morristown Academy, a famous boys' school in the early years of this century. In the reading room is a model of the quaint school building, an oblong structure of two stories, having a sharp peaked roof and surmounted by a cupola. The academy, as years rolled on, found its usefulness impaired by the growth of colleges and other schools of learning, and so gave the land to the library on consideration that a room for the school always be kept in the building. Such has been done, and the school has an annual attendance of about seventy-five students.

Previous to the establishment of the present library there had been several other attempts, dating all the way from 1792, to secure the benefits of a library, but they seem to have met with comparatively small success. In 1861 the library subject was again discussed with considerable seriousness, but the more pressing needs of the war postponed definite action until 1866, when the Morristown Library was incorporated, and in 1878, when it took possession of its fine stone building, it fairly entered upon a prosperous career. Such, in fact, has been its history since that time.

It is an interesting and somewhat unusual occurrence that of the officers and Directors who assumed active supervision over the library in 1878 only two have since died, one being the former President, William L. King, who held that office continuously from 1878 until his death, less than a year ago. Mr. King took great pride in the library, not only devoting much of his time and thought to it, but aiding it with liberal financial gifts, which have lately been augmented by the bequest of his handsome and varied private library. The books have just been received in the building, and within the next month or two will be properly catalogued and placed on the shelves for general use.

There are nearly 20,000 books and pamphlets in the library, and the total circulation last year was 12,916. Miss Caroline D. Lounsbury is the librarian, and Miss Elizabeth B. Lounsbury her genial assistant. The reading room, containing a score or more of the leading magazines and periodicals and several hundred reference books, is free to all, but only subscribers can take books from the library. Three dollars a year entitles one to this privilege, and visitors who do not care to subscribe for an entire year can obtain equal privileges at the low rate of 6 cents a week. About 300 annual subscribers are now on the rolls, and the average number of readers a day is twenty. The rooms are open every day in the week except Sundays and holidays from 9 o'clock in the morning to 8:30 o'clock at night. The library has just been reopened after a two weeks' closing for cleaning and repairs, and now presents a very attractive appearance.

One of the most energetic Directors the library has ever had is the Hon. John Whitehead, who has held several prominent positions in New Jersey, and has written considerable upon historical topics. His most recent and largest achievement in this respect has been published only within the past month, "The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," a large volume, profusely illustrated, of about 600 pages, and a valuable and entertaining addition to the historical material of New Jersey. Mr. Whitehead is Chairman of the Library Committee, and practically compiled the first catalogue. Chancellor Henry C. Pitney of New Jersey is one of the Directors, and among others are Theodore Little, Alfred Mills, Samuel Eddy, Aurelius B. Hull, John Edward Taylor, and Vincent B. King.

The library possesses several fine treasures in the way of old books and newspapers. The oldest book is a thick, vellum-covered tome printed in Venice in 1490, bearing the Latin title of "Quaestiones Scoti Aristotelis." There is another Latin book on philosophy and morals printed in London in 1628, and still another curious one among the dozen or so yellow vellum covers, with the awe-inspiring title of "God's Terrible Voice in the City, Wherein You Have the Sound of the Voice in the History of the Two Late Dreadful Judgments of Plague and Fire in London." This was printed in London, 1668. A small volume, "The Psalms of David," printed by Hugh Gaine in New York, 1700, is interesting from the fact that Gaine was one of New York's celebrated early printers, his newspaper, The Mercury, enjoying many years of prosperity, but during the Revolution he sided with the Tories, and after the British evacuated New York his activity as a printer suffered a speedy decline.

Among the early newspapers are several bound volumes, including the first volume and several succeeding ones of the first newspaper ever published in Morristown, and one of the earliest in New Jersey, The Palladium of Liberty, printed at "Morris-Town, by Jacob Mann, on the Green." It was started early in 1808. There are also several volumns of The New York Packet from 1785 to 1791, and The Daily Advertiser from 1790 and 1791.

Another notable novel.—PHILA. TIMES.

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Georg Ebers's New Romance.*

For some time France has led the fashion as the subject of historical romance, and in spite of her great advantages in the liveliness of her political life, it is very pleasant to turn by way of contrast to Germany. "Barbara Blomberg" is, as the title indicates, a story of imperial life during the latter part of Charles V.'s reign. The period affords stimulating opportunities for a novelist concerned with psychological and religious problems, or even with the march of events—one cannot help thinking, for example, how Thackeray would have molded it into beautiful expressive shape. For Ebers it is more a chance to illustrate the relation between a monarch and a girl of humble birth so unfortunate as to please him.

The Emperor's portrait is carefully drawn in the prosaic colors of histories later than Robertson's. He is zealous, haughty, intractable, frequently cruel, yet with qualities that appeal to the imagination and seem to demand great personal devotion. The statement of his character is, perhaps, rather bald and lacking in vitality, and the same may be said of the figure of Don John, who is made the conventional hero of history, and is not at all convincing, in spite of "his wonderful beauty and bewitching chivalrous grace."

The only personage who really makes herself felt is Barbara, and she fascinates without effort. Her frank ambition, which, though ignoble, is not groveling; her perversity, her foolish pride, her high spirits, her childish temper, her beauty, and the passion of her motherhood combine to make an irresistible portrait, brilliant, warm, and human.

It is curious that an author so successful in the very remote field of Egyptian romance should seem to stiffen in writing of home history, and perhaps something of what seems awkwardness is due to the unavoidable infelicities of translation. In spite of defects, however, it is hardly necessary to say that the book rises above the level of the commonplace, and is very remunerative reading.

*BARBARA BLOMBERG. A Historical Romance. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1897. Price, $1.50.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1897.

The Beginnings of Book Auctions.

With the last weeks of September now at hand we may look for the revival of sales of books at auction. Such sales are a comparatively modern feature of the trade. Although of earlier origin on the Continent, in England the sale of books at auction dates from the year 1676, when William Cooper, a bookseller of considerable learning, living at the Sign of the Pelican, in Little Britain, introduced this custom to his friends and patrons. This first sale was of the library belonging to Dr. Lazarus Seaman, and was held at his residence, in Warwick Court, Cooper having no regular auction rooms. The catalogue, copies of which have come down to us, is in Latin, a language long employed by subsequent book auctioneers, and contains in a "Preface to the Reader" the following:

"It hath not been usual here in England to make sale of books by way of auction, or who will give most for them, but it having been practiced in other countrys to the advantage of buyers and sellers, it was therefore conceived (for the encouragement of learning) to publish the sale of books in this manner of way; and it is hoped this will not be unacceptable to scholars."

This first sale having been very well attended, and proving a moderate success financially, a second sale—of the library of Mr. Thomas Kidner—was held by Cooper in 1677. About two weeks later a third sale—but in reality the first "hammer" auction—was held at a coffee house, the auctioneer being Zacharius Bourne, the books having been the property of the Rev. W. Greenhill, rector of Stepney. From 1676 to 1682 at least thirty such sales were held, the business of selling books by auction proving so successful that many other men adopted it, including such well-known booksellers as Richard Chiswell and Moses Pitt.

At an early day rumors were about that books were "run up" by those most interested, and accordingly at the Benjamin Worsley sale, in May, 1678, the auctioneers denied the statement, which they attributed to the envy of their rivals, refusing at the same time any commissions to buy at the sale.

The early auction catalogues were of the simplest and most primitive character. The books were arranged according to subjects, the notice of each lot, no matter how important, being confined to a single line, in marked contrast to the catalogues of our own day, which are really lessons in bibliography to all who study them.

At first the book sales lasted from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon—a day's sale thus occupying eight hours. Mr. Lawler, who has given the subject careful study, calculates the average number of lots sold at one day's session at about sixty-six. After a time, the morning session was dropped, and gradually the hour for beginning the sales came to be 1, and even 2 o'clock. It is quite certain that up to 10s., penny and two-penny bids were accepted. The sales were usually held at well-known coffee houses. A translation of a French book, (Sorbière's "Journey to London,") published in 1698, says: "I was at an auction sale of books at Tom's Coffee House, near Ludgate, where there were about fifty people. Books—all gilt on the backs, which would have made a considerable figure in a gentleman's study, were sold for such trifling sums that I am ashamed to name them."

The firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge is by nearly half a century the leaders of book auctioneers. They can claim an unbroken record of nearly 150 years, the founder of the house, Samuel Baker, starting as a bookseller and book auctioneer in York Street, Covent Garden, in 1744. Later on, Baker, who retired in 1777, and died the following year, took into partnership George Leigh, and at a still later date his nephew, John Sotheby, whose son Samuel also joined the firm. Writing in 1812, Richard Gough says of Leigh, "that of book auctioneers he may well be styled facile princeps. His pleasant disposition, his skill, and his integrity are as well known as is his famous snuff box." Of the latter Dibdin says: "When a high-price book is balancing between £10 and £20, it's a sure sign of its reaching the higher sum, should Mr. Leigh lay down his hammer and delve into his horn snuff box." The name of the firm was for many years Leigh, Sotheby & Son, until in 1816, the name Leigh disappeared from the catalogues forever. The last of his name, Samuel Leigh Sotheby, joined the firm in 1830, became widely known as a scholar and author, and died in 1861. In 1843, John Wilkinson became a partner, and in 1864, Mr. Edward Grove Hodge, the present head and sole member of the firm, was admitted to partnership. In 1818, the firm moved to their present quarters, Wellington Street, Strand, where a large proportion of the great book auctions of the world have since taken place.

The firm's first sale, in January, 1744, was of the books of Dr. Thomas Pellet. In February, 1755, Baker sold Fielding's library for about £305. Gradually more important collections were sold, among them being Prince Talleyrand's in 1816, James Bindley's, 1819, and the Dimmesdale in 1824—very interesting sales, too, but where the financial results were small, and included the library of Joseph Addison, "Author and Secretary of State," in 1799, the collection fetching only £534; in 1833, the books of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, "removed from St. Helena," for £450, (his tortoise shell walking stick bringing £39,) and the drawings of I. Rowlandson, the caricaturist, which were sold in 1818, for £700.

Among the large sales at Sotheby's, from 1744 to 1825 were Count McCarthy's, 1789; Joseph Ritson's, 1803; Marquis of Lansdowne's, 1806; Edward Malone's, 1818; James Boswell's, 1825, and His Royal Highness the Duke of York's, 1827. But in 1834 the sale of a portion of the great Heber collection, (Parts 1, 2, 3, 9, and 10,) owing to the prevailing depression, nearly ruined the auctioneers. However, they gradually recovered from the blow, and during the last half century nearly every important English sale has taken place at Sotheby's, including the Hamilton Palace, the Beckford, the Thorold, the Osterley Park, the Sefillière, and the Crawford Libraries.

For a few years, however, from 1812 to 1845, many most important collections were sold by R. H. Evans, beginning with the famous Roxburghe sale, which was held at the Duke's house, in St. James Square, in 1812. In 1813 Evans sold the early printed books collected by Stonesby Alchorne, Master of the Mint, Earl Spencer having previously bought the Alchorne Caxtons. In 1815 Evans sold the Duke of Grafton's collection; in 1817, Dibdin's books, and in 1833, the library belonging to Edmund Burke. Later in the same year Evans sold the Broadley collection, which included the celebrated "Bedford Missal," now in the British Museum. He also sold Lord Byron's books in 1827. Among his other sales were five portions of the Heber collection, sold during 1834-6, and the library, in three parts, belonging to Sir M. M. Sykes, sold in 1824. Mr. Evans was an admirable auctioneer, having a good memory and large knowledge, but wholly neglecting the practical side of his business—his ledgers—he failed. A year or two later he started as a bookseller, but, failing once more, was not able to start again.

Among other well-known auctioneers were Samuel Paterson and Thomas King. The former was best known as a skillful cataloguer, and was also for some time librarian to the Earl of Shelburne, afterward first Marquis of Lansdowne. Patterson was born in 1728 and died in 1802. He was author and traveler, as well as bookseller and auctioneer, his first sale being of books he had collected during a long tour in Holland and Flanders. In 1757 he prevented a valuable collection of manuscripts, once the property of Sir Julius Caesar, from being destroyed, they having actually been sold as waste paper for £10. He rescued the collection, drew up an excellent catalogue, and, selling it at auction, realized £356. Many of Sotheby's catalogues were compiled by Paterson, he having done such work for them for many years.

Thomas King began business in King Street, Covent Garden, in 1796, and conducted many well-known sales—notably Dr. Richard Farmer's in 1798 and Isaac Reed's in 1807, which lasted thirty-nine days, and included a remarkable collection of English drama and poetry. He also conducted the Horne Tooke sales in 1813.

After Sotheby's, and perhaps Christie's, which is much better known for its picture sales, the most important London book auctioneers of to-day, are Messrs. Puttick & Simpson and Hodgson & Son. Puttick & Simpson have, since, 1850, occupied the greater portion of the house in Leicester Square once the home of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The auction room was formerly the artist's studio, while the office was his dining room. Of course the place has been much altered since Sir Joshua's day, but in this prosaic age it is delightful to wander in the very passages and rooms where all the famous wits, authors, and painters of the latter part of the eighteenth century were wont to congregate, and where Johnson and Boswell, Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, and Malone constantly met. The most important sale held here was that of the Sunderland Library from Blenheim Palace, which, beginning on Dec. 1, 1881, lasted fifty-one days, and realized nearly £57,000.

Hodgson & Son, dating from the early part of the present century, have also sold many important libraries, but their chief fame has come about through disposing of the superfluous stock of the different publishers and booksellers. The Hodgsons also, father and son, have officiated at nearly all the trade-dinner sales, now discontinued, and literary property to the value of some £50,000 would frequently be disposed of during a single evening.

In New York practically all the business in book auctions is now conducted by Bangs & Co., but that history would make another story.

William S. Baker's Death.

In the recent death of William Spohn Baker of Philadelphia the country loses one of its most devoted students of Washington's life. Few men had devoted so much time to the subject. He was an indefatigable collector of Washingtoniana, as well as an able compiler of information. He compiled the "Itinerary of Washington," but to collectors his most serviceable and valuable work is "The Engraved Portraits of Washington." This is a volume of little more than 200 pages, containing a chronological list, with descriptions, of nearly 450 engraved portraits. The book was printed in 1880, the edition being limited to 500 copies. It is the only work of its kind ever published, and is invaluable to collectors. The book is now very rare, a copy recently selling at auction for $20.

It was Mr. Baker's idea to have the book contain descriptions of all the known engraved portraits of Washington, and, so far as his untiring energy and careful research would permit, the work fulfilled those conditions up to the time of its publication. Since 1880, however, many portraits have been discovered which were unknown to the author at that time. Mr. Baker possessed one of the most complete and valuable collections of Washington portraits in the country, and he was always making additions, while he was consulted as an authority upon the subject by collectors all over the world. It was always a pleasure to him to receive, as he did many times, curious portraits of Washington from total strangers, asking his opinion of them, and he was ever ready to impart information. He also had a great fondness for extra illustrating, and many of his finest portraits were so used in the books he enlarged. His copy of the "Itinerary of Washington," for example, was enlarged from a single volume to five by the addition of many hundred portraits and views.

His collection of Washington medals is said to be the most complete and finest in the world. At the time of his death his latest work was in press, "Washington in Philadelphia." He was also the author of "The Antiquity of Engraving and the Utility and Pleasures of Prints," "William Sharp, Engraver, and His Works," and "American Engravers and Their Works."

Mr. Baker was a member of many societies, including the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, Netherlands Society, of which he was President; the Academy of Fine Arts, and American Philosophical Society. He was seventy-four years old at the time of his death, and his home was at 1722 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

News of Books in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Lowell lecture is a Boston Institution, with a very large and severely unornamented capital letter for institution. The tickets are distributed to applicants on esoteric principles and without charge, and the best seats invariably fall to persons too stupid to attend more than twice in a course. Consequently the wise Bostonian troubles not himself about tickets, but on the appointed evening betakes himself to the lecture hall, waits until ten minutes before the speaker's time to begin, and then, the seats being no longer reserved, pounces upon the best one. Fortunately, there is some slight disagreement as to the merits of places, but the effect is a spectacle combining the attractions of a foot race, a football scrimmage, and a cane rush, and as an example of pure intellectual activity is surpassed only by the Harvard Class Day Ivy fight. When all the seats are taken and the unsuccessful have gone home to write letters to the evening papers, those who remain listen to better lectures than any "bureau" can give, and, when they appear in book form, advise their friends to borrow them from the Public Library, which is the Bostonian way of encouraging literature and learning.

In 1894 and 1895 Mr. Arlo Bates was one of the Lowell lecturers, discoursing in the former year on "Writing English," in the latter on "The Study of Literature," and many of those who listened to both courses were drawn thither in the first place by curiosity, for the lecturer, as former editor of The Courier, as a poet, and as the detected author of an anonymous novel, "Patty's Perversities," was one of those personages whom young Boston deems it a solemn duty to see. Older Boston was curious also, for he was the author of "The Pagans" and "The Philistines," two novels in which it was not difficult to detect certain characteristics of well-known artists and patrons of art, and it was announced that it was his intention to write a third novel, "The Puritans," showing virtue triumphant, and also the comparatively easy life of the virtuous.

The first course disturbed the peace of families by its references to hundreds of common errors; the second, although equally aggressive, touched the ordinary hearer less, and the real student, the professional critics, and the conscientious publishers more. It denounced "prurient prose" and "putrescent poetry," meaning Verlaine, Zola, and Ibsen; plainly said that Tolstoi's mind was morbid and diseased, declared that much modern talk about books was the "extract of newspaper condensation of prefaces," called literature "the mirror in which the soul recognizes its own lineaments, repeatedly decried the verse of Mr. Will Carleton, regarded by evangelical Boston as pathetic and profoundly humorous, classed "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night" with "the jigsaw school of verse," spoke of "the splendid literary worth of that great classic, "the King James Bible," that "great and enchanting book"; avowed the lecturer's belief that our time could be compared with Elizabeth's in its literary splendor, likened the "realistic" story with its collection of nothings about a slender thread of plot to a filament of cobweb gathering dust in a barn, and estimated the cobweb to be the more valuable; in short, the whole course showed that the speaker appreciated the difference between the noisy fashions and the enduring work of the hour.

Meanwhile Mr. Bates's lectures are to be published Sept. 18 and such "reading clubs" and "reading circles" as dare to attempt the book will be infuriated to find that he says: "It is of the first importance that the reader think for himself. * * * Small minds are like weak galvanic cells; one alone is not strong enough to generate a sensible current; they must be grouped to produce an appreciable result."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce many historical works for publication besides Mr. Daniel Dulany Addison's "Life and Times of Edward Bass, First Bishop of Manchester," already mentioned. This book covers the history of the Episcopalian Church in Massachusetts from 1700 to 1803, and shows the ecclesiastical causes contributing to the inception of the Revolution, and gives the history of the parishes during the war. "France under Louis XV.," by Mr. James Breck Perkins, deals with America in its second volume, telling of the loss of New France, and Mr. Justin Winsor's "The Westward Movement; the Struggle for the Transallegheny Region," carries on the story, beginning in 1763, and closing with the Madrid treaty in 1795. Two other works deal with earlier periods, and especially with Virginia. Mr. Alexander Brown writes of "The First Republic in America," meaning Virginia, from 1606 to 1627, and writing from original documents; his work is a subscription book, and is not to be issued until orders for 350 copies are received, but it does not belong to the species desired by the economical souls who "wait until it appears in paper" when anything is published, and who are consequently unfamiliar with the Old Testament. The other book, relating to the mother of Presidents, is Mr. John Fiske's "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," two volumes, beginning with the Elizabethan sea Kings, not permitted just now to enjoy much more quiet than they desired in their lives, and closing with Washington's first appearance in history in 1753.

The second volume describes not only the society of Old Virginia, the society which bred Washington and made him the antipathy of some Puritan New Englanders and Irish immigrants whom he encountered during the Revolution, but also with the early days of the Carolinas and of Georgia, the subject of the early numbers of the "American Colonial Tracts," published at Rochester by Mr. George P. Humphrey. The closing chapter, "From Tidewater to the Mountains," describes the crossing of the Blue Ridge, and the movement through Kentucky toward the French advancing from the lakes—that is to say, the passages of history partly known to readers of Mrs. Catherwood's "In Old Kaskaskia" and of Mr. James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible." It also touches upon the great Scotch-Irish immigration and its effects. As the Catholic Irish of Boston and New York are firmly convinced that no Scotsman ever settled in Ireland and afterward emigrated to this country, this last chapter will be disputed in detail. A chapter on "The Golden Age of Pirates" gravely treats a topic which Mr. Janvier has almost made his own by his papers in Harper's Magazine, although the later novelists and the writers for children have used it remorselessly, and so in various ways these volumes will attract readers of lighter literature.

A large-paper edition of Mr. Fiske's "The Critical Period of American History" is announced. It is to have ninety-six portraits, eight maps, and sixty other pictures.

The "Cambridge" poet for the Winter is to be Burns, whose complete works in one volume will appear in time for the holidays. The book will contain all the biographical and critical material embodied in the Centenary edition, with Mr. T. F. Henderson's notes and Mr. W. H. Henley's introduction.

Mr. Aldrich's "Poems," in two volumes, and his novels, stories, and sketches, in six, will make up a new edition, printed from new plates, and more satisfactory to the book lover than the quarto, octavo, and sextodecimo collection at present available. The Shaw Memorial Ode, the Anniversary Atlantic poem, and other new matter will be found in the new edition.

"Diana Victrix," by Miss Florence Converse; "The Juggler" and "The Young Mountaineers," by Charles Egbert Crad

dock; Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "The Story of an Untold Love," reprinted from the Atlantic; "Aaron in the Wildwoods," by Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, illustrated by Mr. Oliver Herford; "Seven on the Highway," by Miss Blanche Willis Howard, who keeps her pretty American name for literary use; Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's "The Revolt of a Daughter," "A Browning Courtship," a volume of stories by Mrs. Eliza Orne White; "Uncle Lisha's Outing," by Mr. Rowland E. Robinson; stories of Northern Vermont told with humorous sympathy and without taint of scorn for the simple but sterling characters; "The Federal Judge," by Mr. Charles K. Lush, a study of the struggle between an honest jurist and his patron, a railway owner; and "An Unwilling Maid," by Miss Jeanie Gould Lincoln, are on the firm's list of new fiction.

Mrs. James T. Fields's "The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe" will appear in a large-paper edition, uniform with Mrs. Stowe's works and in a duodecimo, and will contain everything printed in the Rev. Charles E. Stowe's biography of his mother and also many unpublished letters, new anecdotes, and personal recollections.

"Hawthorne's First Diary," edited by Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, has a certain interest, because it is Hawthorne's, but the story of its finding is something of a trial for human credulity. One William Symmes, who accompanied Hawthorne in his fishing and gunning expeditions while he was living in Raymond, Me., found the diary in the possession of a Maine soldier in a hospital, held it for years, and then sent extracts from it to a Maine newspaper. The diary of another person, a diary forty years old, seems an odd piece of military equipment, and its presence in the Maine soldier's knapsack is almost as difficult to believe as the coincidence of its discovery by Mr. Symmes.

Among books not easy to classify, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce "Gleanings in Buddah Fields," by Lafcadio Hearn; "The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome," by Cavalieri Lanciani, an aid for intelligent travelers and for students of Roman history; and "Varia," by Miss Agnes Repplier, and a new edition of "Evangeline," with introduction by Miss Alice M. Longfellow, and colored pictures by pupils of Mr. Howard Pyle.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. announce a new volume by Henrik Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," which is now to appear in a two-volume edition, with pictures by Messrs. Pyle, Garrett, and Evert Van Muyden, photogravures of ancient sculpture, and maps. A new volume by Capt. Mahan, dealing with the possibilities of the sea power in developing the resources of the United States; the second volume of the "History of the Royal Navy," and two volumes of the new illustrated Parkman for each month, are the historical announcements; "Flint, His Faults, His Friendships, and his Fortunes," by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin; "Ten Little Comedies," by Miss Gertrude Smith, and "Miss Belladonna," by Miss Caroline Ticknor, complete this firm's list of new fiction, but six new volumes of the Library Dumas, some never before translated, will appear during the Autumn and Winter, and also a new edition of "Verdant Green," most happily named of books. It is worthy of note that Mr. Bates classifies Zagloba with Warrington, Pendennis, Harry Richmond, Mulvaney, Alan Breck, and Mowgli as a person whose acquaintance may serve as a bond of sympathy between strangers, no slight praise to give a foreign author's hero less than five years before American readers.

Commercially regarded, the value of Hawthorne's works decreases annually as copyrights expire and as the book buyers' native stinginess is encouraged by offers of pirated editions, but the original publishers find a growing demand for the fine complete edition furnished with the notes and biographical matter by members of the author's family. This year a special issue of the Riverside edition is to be made, with an entirely new style of binding, and with carefully selected paper, and the two volumes of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's life of his father will appear in the same set. A portrait, twelve original etchings, and many woodcuts ornament the volumes, and Mr. George Parsons Lathrop furnishes biographical notes for them.

Mr. Bret Harte is not altogether idle in these days, and a new book from his pen will be published Sept. 18 by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The company of characters includes many of the old familiar personages whose sins novel-readers have agreed to forgive because they are so much more entertaining than the virtues of the Clan Elsie, beloved of Sunday schools.

Meilhac's Unpublished Comedy.

THE REAL MEILHAC DISCLOSED IN IT —A NEW HUGO VOLUME— WAGNER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The late M. Henri Meilhac has left behind him, in addition to a very respectable fortune and a vacant seat in the French Academy, an unpublished comedy in five acts, entitled "Réalité," which he requested his executor to give to the world after his death, so that the aesthetic views of a young man fifty years ago might be compared with those of his successors of the Théâtre Libre and elsewhere. The work, which was refused by every theatre manager in Paris, throws a curious side light upon the author's mental constitution. We have here the real Meilhac before his lucky collaboration with Ludovic Halévy made his fortune as a dramatic author.

Meilhac was at the time that he wrote "Réalité" a clerk in the publishing house of Hachette, where Zola was later on to take service in an even humbler capacity. He also earned 10 francs a page for caricatures in the style of Daumier, which he contributed to the Journal pour Rire. His comedy contains reminiscences of Manon Lescaut and a suggestion or two from the Dame aux Camélias, which was a great success at the time. It is the story of a young couple who are deeply attached to one another. The heroine is named Juliette, who is an actress at the Variétés. The hero, Léon, hesitates whether he shall become a journalist or devote himself exclusively to belles-lettres. Ultimately, he becomes a merchant engaged in business at Havre, (just like M. Félix Faure,) and sums up his philosophy of life in the following words: "Money has at least this advantage over glory, that a great deal of money brings with it a certain amount of glory, while a little glory may not yield a cent." The heroine, abandoned by her lover, consoles herself with the thought that "the romance which has killed the woman who has loved is less sad than reality," and thereupon the curtain falls. M. Meilhac drew upon the cover of his manuscript a caricature of two fat citizens grinning foolishly.

It would, indeed, be curious to compare, as M. Meilhac suggests, the état d'ame, the mental and spiritual attitude of the present generation, fed upon Ibsen and Sudermann, with an appetite for symbolism, and its mystical creed only slightly tinged by the bitter skepticisms of a Henry Becque and a François de Curel, with that of the little saute-ruisseau, or city clerk which Meilhac was then, and never quite ceased to be, who managed, however, in the end to combine a great deal of glory with a satisfactory number of cents and never sacrificed romance to reality. It would show the distance traversed by dramatic art during the past fifty years in France, and would not be altogether to the discredit of the writers of to-day.

A new volume by Victor Hugo is always a literary treat. The phrase has a curious sound now that over ten years have elapsed since the great poet's death; but though the publication of the "national edition" of his works was terminated some time ago, a quantity of manuscript notes and fragments of all kinds came into the hands of the executors after Victor Hugo's death, and these constitute a stock of unpublished material which is still unexhausted. A large portion consists of letters addressed by Victor Hugo to his wife and daughter during his frequent voyages. A month or two ago appeared "France et Belgique," and the new volume which is before me is entitled "Alpes et Pyrenées." Victor Hugo traversed the Alps in 1839 and the Pyrenees in 1843. In his daily letters to his family he described with extraordinary minuteness and picturesqueness of detail and at great length his traveling impressions. No more favorable subject could have presented itself to his colossal brain than the scenery of the Alps and the Pyrenees. In vivid and violent colors he paints the rugged and majestic country through which he is passing. And the Victor Hugo who was the greatest master of lyric verse that France had produced suddenly becomes the Victor Hugo of political revolution, the prophet of social equality, the author of the "Misérables," to convert himself in a flash into Victor Hugo the historian, the author of "Hernani" and "Notre Dame de Paris." From the most exquisite word pictures of the nature before him he will pass to the consideration of the political and industrial conditions of the Alps and the Pyrenees and thence to the romance of their history, which he knows in every detail. All this in the limits of private correspondence with his family, which was not destined for publication. Apart from its amazing qualities of style, the book is well worth taking with one on a trip through Switzerland and the South of France, merely for the information that it contains which is quite outside the scope of any ordinary guide book.

M. Lamoureux, the conductor of the well-known concerts which went under his name and were given at the Conservatoire until that building was pulled down, still cherishes the hope of being able to produce Wagner's "Nibelungied" in Paris. For this purpose he plans the foundation of a new opera house, to be entitled the "Théâtre Wagner." A joint stock company has already been promoted for the purpose of erecting the theatre, the shares of which are partially in the hands of M. Lamoureux and of his daughter, Mme. Chevillard, while the rest have been taken up by a small band of wealthy Wagnerian enthusiasts. The plans of the theatre have been closely copied from those of the Wagner Theatre at Baireuth, and the site chosen will be as close as possible to the Exhibition. M. Lamoureux is sixty-seven years of age, and began his musical career at the age of eleven, when he played a violin in the orchestra of the Grand Theatre at Bordeaux.

Playgoers are looking forward with interest to the opening of M. Antoine's new Independent Theatre in the building of the old Menur-Plaisirs. It will not be quite such a wastepaper basket as it was in old days, for M. Antoine, having made his way and established the reputation of a capable manager, will be able to exercise a certain amount of discretion. His ambition, moreover, has widened. There is M. Genistry, his former ex-manager of the Odéon, who will have to be crushed. He will commence with "Bourbouroche," the amusing farce by Georges Courteline, which was one of the great successes of the Théâtre Libre, and he will produce François de Curel's "Repas du Lion," Brieux's "Resultat des Courses," and Hauptmann's Hannele Mattern," which was also a Théâtre Libre success. Both Donnay and Lavedan have promised him pieces. The prices will be popular; 4f. for a stall and 2f. for the pit; and, as expenses will have to be kept down, only pieces will be played which require modern costumes.

The most interesting museums in Paris from a point of view exclusively French are the Cluny and the Carnavalet. In the former all the historical records of ancient France are to be found, from the Merovingian period down to the Revolution; while the latter is the museum of the Revolution par excellence. Within the last few days a reform has been introduced at the Carnavalet, the museum proper has been separated from the library and placed under the exclusive direction of M. Georges Cain, the son of the great animal sculptor, himself a painter of talent. He takes the title of Director of the Art Collections of the City of Paris. M. Georges Cain has inherited from his father a very valuable collection of documents and prints concerning Paris, and his principal paintings have dealt with subjects drawn from the varied political and social life of the city during the Revolution—notably the bust of Marat at the Halles, a wedding feast during the Directory, &c. M. Georges Cain has a brother, M. Henri Cain, who is also a painter of eminence, his picture, the "Triumph of Gold," having been one of the successes of the last Salon. M. Henri Cain is also known as a librettist, having supplied the words to operas by Massenet and other great composers. His little hotel near the Temple is full of artistic souvenirs; pictures by Géricault, by Charlet in particular abound, presents to his late father. He is said to rule the fortune of the Opéra Comique.

A new society of bibliophiles has been founded under the quaint title of the XX. Its object is simple, as compared with that of more ambitious associations. It proposes to print upon special paper twenty copies of various choice works, not for publication, but for distribution among the twenty members to which the society is limited. The first literary productions which will be honored in this way are the "Canne de Jaspe," by Henri de Regnier, (one might have imagined that after his duel with Comte Robert de Montesquiou, M. de Regnier would have left canes alone,) and the album of Forain, the caricaturist. Among the members are Mme. Juliette Adam, Prince Roland Bonaparte, M. Léon Bourgeois, the Radical ex-Prime Minister; the Baron de Claye, Chief of the Legitimist Party, and others hardly less distinguished. The committee is presided over by M. Pierre Dauze, Director of the Revue Biblio-iconographique, (the "Icono," as it is called for short,) and M. Georges Hugo, Vice President.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Comment in Letters to the Editor

A Woman's View of "The Choir Invisible."

To the Editor of The Review of Books and Art:

What do I think of "The Choir Invisible"? I think some of the songs they sang had been rendered to quick music earlier in life, rather than drawn out like "the Dead March in Saul" in nasal tones. In other words, while the book is strong in some points, it is hopelessly weak and half demoralizing in others; for the good, pure Mrs. Falconer labored for years in the building of a sublime character in Gray, then showed by a single action that she did not believe what she had built to be substantial; that is to say, there was a flaw in the cementing of its walls. By her preparing for his homecoming, after she was widowed, the happy hope she nourished revealed that she knew she loved him and he her all those seven years, and it was this love, not spoken it is true, but felt, which governed her actions regarding his marriage with Amy. Apparently it was an unselfish interest in his and Amy's ultimate happiness, while really it was only a "dog-in-the-manger" affair. Nothing better than this expectancy could have revealed the tacit, self-acknowledged knowledge or consciousness of her love for him, or the fact that she secretly reveled in it and demanded nothing else; the unworthiness of it was simply hidden.

Gray did not rise to the height of his character when he married the weak girl who would not bid him go when he told her of his greater love for Mrs. Falconer; the love of years, and now death had opened this way to win it. It was waiting in silent appeal for his coming. Tell me what he gained by this unnecessary martyrdom for him, or by inflicting on Mrs. Falconer years of anguish in unrequitted love, forcing her to feed her soul upon dreams and memories, and then to send her his son, his double, himself, as he was when she first learned to love him and like himself when they parted, only that experience had somewhat matured his face, thereby opening old wounds that had been healed by time and soothed with age, making doubly clear the contrast of remembered things. To ask her to do her work over for the son of a woman he did not love—to ask this when all her years had been filled with care, was selfish and insulting. To do all this and then tell her what he did in his letter, as if that long delayed written evidence that he had loved her and would love her to the last were sufficient to make the earth rosy and her happy and content in its perfume.

He might better have lived his self-imposed martyrdom to the end than thus ruthlessly crush her ideal when she was ready to find rest in the everlasting sleep. For me, I would have despised the offering then, and had supreme contempt for a man that could make such a pretense of honor. Honor, love, self-denial, he had neither.

The situations are good and there is a firm moral in self-renunciation, but in the end it is lost, buried in the letter; consequently it served no purpose beyond showing what a man can do and then undo. He literally sacrificed her, and for what self-aggrandizement and self-pity! Sacrificed her and then thought to appease his conscience and reward her devotion by sending her his warmed-over, musty, mildewed, so-called love, or rather a faded avowal of it.

Bah! it was a cruel, coarse, selfish, and fiendish thing to do.

A WOMAN.

New York, Sept. 15, 1897.

Children's Rooms in Libraries.

To the Editor of The Review of Books and Art:

In to-day's Review of Books and Art it is stated that the Buffalo Library, so far as the writer knows, has the only children's room connected with a large library. Detroit has had such a room for two years and other, but smaller, libraries have paid special attention to children for years.

F. P. H.

Newark, Sept. 11, 1897.

"How" Used for "That."

To the Editor of The Review of Books and Art:

Dr. Holmes wrote half a century ago, "Don't—let me beg of you—don't say 'How?' for 'What?'" and "Please don't say 'how' for 'that'" is the wail of the sensitive reader of to-day. If an American, he is likely to ascribe the reigning fancy for the sin to Mr. Howells, who has taken to it with his usual ferocity, possibly because long practice on his own signature makes the adverb easier for him to write than the conjunction.

Lately the word has begun to infest the writings of English politicians, possibly as a result of association with the Irish members of Parliament, for "he said how he was going" is a literal translation of the Gaelic equivalent of "he said that he was going," but the worst instance of its use appears in a letter written by the Hon. Auberon Herbert to the editor of The London News, and misusing the word sixteen times in forty lines, Connemara's self could do no more.

H. G.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1897.

Writing for the Magazines—Some Experiences.

To the Editor of the Review of Books and Art:

When a fellow writes a book that somehow attracts persons beyond the circle of long—or short—suffering friends, he is deemed a fit object for illustration in the countless periodicals. They print his picture, sandwiched in between two paragraphs of biography. Sometimes they honor him with an interview, the theme of which usually is, "How I Wrote My First Novel," or, "Literary Men Whom I have Known." To others of a literary bent of mind his experience should be valuable; but unfortunately he hasn't any, and in nine cases out of ten he is unable to account intelligently for the success of his book, as the public are after they have read it.

The countless thousands—if we are to believe the editors of magazines—who never have a manuscript accepted and paid for are the fellows of real literary experience. Incidentally they are the only ones who take the literary reviews seriously and swallow without a qualm all that is prepared to flag their lagging, starving spirits. Sometimes the medicine takes the form of interviews with or queries put to well-known editors and publishers, and is administered in homeopathic doses, as follows:

1. Are manuscripts submitted to your hands carefully read? Answer: Most certainly they are.

2. Are you continually on the outlook to discover exceptional merits in young, unknown writers? Answer: Naturally we are, as the tailor is to discover the latest fashion.

3. Does personal acquaintance with the editor ever help an author to the acceptance of an article? Answer: Most certainly not.

4. Is an author of well-known name more likely to have his work accepted than one who is unknown, provided other things be equal? Answer: Decidedly no.

With the pleasing affirmatives appended to the first two of the questions and the inspiring negatives brought forth by the last the poor, impressionable scribe is easily de-

luded in the idea that the great publishers who made answer spend their time in an enthusiastic hunt for young literary geniuses. This is a mistake; the old ones are quite good enough for them.

Writers very often wonder how manuscripts are read. A woman who has the reputation of perusing every decent, and, I regret to say, indecent, novel that comes out, once said to me:

"I have the reputation of being a great reader, I know. But shall I tell you something? I am not. I glance through the first chapter and get the names of the characters; a middle chapter shows why the girl wouldn't marry him, and the last reveals the fate of the villain. I can imagine the moonlight walks, the sylvan dells, curse words, and other things."

It is so with editors. They look for facts and "the curse words and other things" are wasted unless they can be conjured up for oral delivery on the return of the manuscript.

I once had a friend, the editor of a then flourishing but now defunct Boston magazine, who asked me to write a story for him. I did so, and waited a long while for his decision. I took the liberty of calling frequently, and his excuses for delay were magnificent. One day he said, after clearing his throat several times—he was a good Baptist: "I have personally carefully looked over your manuscript, and I fear—that is—I'm afraid it won't do."

Now, this was all right, and I would have trotted off, half contented, with my roll under my arm, but he thought that he ought to make an explanation. So he made it. As he made it he turned over the pages, which were slightly adhered at the corners, and tried to get the drift of the thing. Then he lied. He knew that he lied, and he knew that I knew it, too. The adhered leaves, that I always prepare for editors who are my friends, gave him away. He hadn't looked at them before. He was glad to have me go, and I was glad, for his sake, to go, and he smiled in a genial, relieved, penitent sort of way when I went.

Just outside the door, I remembered that I had forgotten my stick. I returned to get it, softly opening the door. The man was seated at his desk with his head bowed upon his hands, and as I quietly reached for my stick I fancied I heard the words, as though borne from an anguished soul, "O God! be merciful unto me a sinner!"

Some magazines take a miserable advantage of the credulity of young writers. I have one in mind. Every copy contains what is called "the competitor's stamp." So in order to send a story that will be examined by the editors of this magazine one must first buy a copy, or borrow it, cut out the stamp and paste it to the manuscript. The price of the magazine is 25 cents, and, judging from the number of would-be authors that I know to exist, the revenue derived by this little scheme must nearly pay the expenses of the periodical. If you are rash enough to send your manuscript without the stamp you never hear of it again. The additional revenue derived from an accumulation of postage stamps sent by trusting authors for the return of their matter probably ekes out the full expenses.

There are other ways by which a long-established and eminently respectable magazine must secure considerable money through a postage-stamp system all its own. You send it a manuscript that weighs enough to take 20 cents' worth of stamps and you inclose stamps for its return. When you get it back you find it has a two-cent stamp on the envelope and you have to pay the difference. In a recent interview with the editor of this magazine he is reported to have said that 80,000 manuscripts were received during the year at his office.

I once wrote an article for a magazine at the editor's request. I found it necessary to employ numerous quotations from the books of my subject and from those of his critics. The advertised rates of the magazine were $8 a page. I wrote ten pages. I got just $17.75. I expostulated and got this reply: "We can't afford to pay for material that you find it necessary to crib."

Now, I hadn't cribbed; I had merely quoted. It is dangerous to omit quotation marks, and yet—that magazine has passed on to oblivion, and I sometimes think that I might have omitted both my signature and the quotation marks, thereby hastening its departure, even if I didn't get my $80.

A friend of mine once came into possession of a rapidly expiring country journal, and conceived the brilliant idea of publishing his paper without advertisements. The closest figuring that I could make showed me that in order to have the concern pay, he must have on his subscription book nearly every inhabitant of the State. Which he didn't. And yet his paper was a go, a grand go, and he made money. One day I asked him to explain. He said, "Oh, the 'ads.' are there, only you don't see them."

It is the way with much reading matter in the magazines; the advertisements are there, only you don't see them as such. However, the more honorable have relegated this type of literature to a department of its own, entitled, "The Magazine Advertiser." This is an all-round paying affair, but the writer has to be a business man to get into it.

It is a mistake to suppose that journalism, or, as it is better called, newspaper work, is a stepping stone to literature. If this were generally known, there would be fewer reporters who talk about their literary style, and who had the misfortune to write prize essays at college, where their Professor of Rhetoric called their daily attention to the glaring mistakes in English made by the press. The busy newspaper man is too much occupied with the meat of the news to waste time on its fancy dressing.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

New York, Sept. 12, 1897.

Max Muller and Royalty.

REMINISCENCES OF HIS LIFE IN BERLIN AND ELSEWHERE.

Max Müller continues in the September number of Cosmopolis his reminiscences of royalties. His first impressions of distinguished people were derived from Dessau and the Duke and Duchess thereof. When Max Müller went to the University of Berlin the Duchess gave him a letter of introduction to Alexander von Humboldt. Subsequently when in Paris, "working in the Bibliothèque Royale," Humboldt did all he could to induce the King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., to help Max Müller in publishing the "Rig Veda" in Germany. It was perhaps the expense which prevented it.

It is to the honor of England that, under the patronage of the then East India Company, the first volume of the "Rig Veda" was produced. In 1850 Max Müller was in Berlin collating Vedic manuscripts when a message came from Humboldt stating that the King wished to see him. Max Müller declares that Frederick William IV. was not alone a man of exceptional talent, but "a man of genius." The volume of the "Rig Veda" was presented to him. "He knew all about it, and had so much to tell me about the oldest book of mankind that I had hardly a chance to say anything myself. But it was impossible to listen to him without feeling that one was in the presence of a mind of very considerable grasp and of high and noble ideals." Following this interview there came an invitation to dine with the King at Potsdam, and Humboldt was to take Max Müller in his carriage.

Then came what Max Müller calls pleasantly enough an "intermezzo." While quietly seated at his lodgings in Berlin in bounced a Lieutenant of Police, and all kinds of extremely probing questions were asked him. What he had come to Berlin for? How long he was going to stay? The interrogations were fully answered. Probably Max Müller was absorbed with "Rig Veda," and his answers were colored with Sanskrit, when the young Lieutenant bid him pack up bag and baggage, Vedic notes included, and leave Berlin that very night.

"I produced my passport perfectly en règle. I explained that I wanted but another week to finish my work. It was of no avail, I was told that I must leave in the twenty-four hours. I then collected my thoughts and said very quietly to the young Lieutenant, 'Please to tell the police that I shall of course obey orders, and leave Berlin at once, but that I must request them to inform His Majesty the King that I shall not be able to dine with him to-night at Potsdam.' The poor young man thought I was laughing at him, but when he saw I was in earnest he looked thunderstruck, bored, and went away."

The explanation was as follows: One of Max Müller's friends was a Dr. Goldstücker, who was wild about Sanskrit, it was true, was also a confirmed Liberal, and had been mixed up in some political intrigue. Goldstücker was under police surveillance, and as Goldstücker and Max Müller were both deep in Sanskrit they were probably both put down in the police Black Book as dangerous characters. Later came an apology from an elegant old gentleman, also of the police, and whose excuse for the younger man was excess of zeal.

Max Müller and Humboldt had their dinner with the King at Potsdam, and nothing was said about the "intermezzo." King Frederick William IV., rightly or wrongly, has been accused of overindulgence in champagne. Max Müller writes that when the King talked his voice was so loud that no one else ventured to speak. He adds, too, "I watched the King and saw how his face became more and more flushed, while he hardly touched a drop of wine during the whole of dinner."

It seems that after dinner Court etiquette required that when the King walked about the room everybody had to stand up. Fancy the discomfort of guests, who may have eaten copiously or drunk solidly. Humboldt was 80 then, and he had to keep erect on his feet for several hours. Driving home, Max Müller asked the old sage if there was not a great sacrifice made on his part in dancing attendance on state functions.

"'Well, he said, 'the Hohenzollerns have been very kind to me, and I know they like to show this old piece of furniture of theirs, so I do whatever they want me.' He went on to say how busy he was with his 'Kosmos,' and how he could no longer work so many hours as in former years. 'As I get old,' he said, 'I want more sleep, four hours at least. When I was young,' he continued, 'two hours of sleep were quite enough for me.' I ventured to express my doubts, apologizing for differing from him on any physiological fact. 'It is quite a mistake,' he said, 'though it is very widely spread, that we want seven or eight hours' sleep. When I was your age, I simply lay down on the sofa, turned down my lamp, and after two hours sleep I was as fresh as ever.' 'Then,' I said, 'your Excellency's life has been double the life of other people, and this accounts for the immense amount of work you have been able to achieve.'"

Humboldt died when he was ninety. That was ten years later. Max Müller writes recalling this incident of Potsdam: "When I left Humboldt I felt I should not see him again, and the old man was moved as much as I was in saying good-bye. These old heroes had very large and tender hearts. After all, I was only one out of hundreds of young men in whom he took an interest, and I happen to know that his interest was not only in words, but in deeds also. He was not what we should call a rich man, but I know that he sent young Brugsch, afterward Brugsch Pasha, the great Egyptian scholar, a handsome sum of money to enable him to finish his studies at the University of Berlin, though no one at the time heard anything about it."

Max Müller describes briefly the troubles of Germany at the conclusion of the reign of Frederick William, and the disgrace his great brother, the Prince of Prussia, had fallen into. It is true that there never was so unpopular a Prince as was this strong man, and so he sought refuge in England.

This is a very curious circumstance Max Müller tells of when he saw the Prince of Prussia in England in 1848: In company with Bunsen of the Prussian Legation, they were at the Carlton House Terrace. Couriers were going and coming between Berlin and London. It was known that the King was in his palace in Berlin. But the whereabouts of the Prince they were in the dark about.

"I was quietly sitting on the sofa with Bunsen, discussing some question of Vedic mythology, when a servant came in and whispered something in Bunsen's ear. Bunsen rose, took me by the arm, and said: 'Make haste; run away.' I did so, and as I ran out of the door, I rushed against the Prince of Prussia. I hardly knew him at first, for he was not in uniform, and had no mustache. In fact, I saw him as few people see him."

Of the Crown Prince Frederick, the son of the King of Prussia, Max Müller tells this nice story: "He came to Oxford incognito; but it was hard work to keep his servants and followers from showing their respects to him. "The Crown Prince was dining at a hotel in Oxford, and Max Müller was just about paying the score, when one of the A. D. C.'s forgot himself, bowed very low before the door of the hotel, and stood bareheaded before the Prince." The hotel keeper smiled and came to me with a very knowing look, telling me of the discovery he had made. He was very proud of his perspicacity, but I am sorry to say that the discovery had its painful influence on the bill also, which under the circumstances could not be helped."

During the Franco-Prussian war Max Müller had written some powerful letters in defense of the country of his birth, which were published in The London Times, and the King, the Crown Prince, even Bismarck, expressed their obligations to the professor of Sanskrit. When the Prince was at Ems and the popular hero of the day, he sent word to Max Müller, who was there, too, that he wished to see him.

"I gave my card to an A. D. C. as simple Max Müller, and was told that I must wait. But I soon saw there was not the slightest chance of my having an audience that morning. I had no uniform, no order, no title. From time to time an officer called the name of Prince So and So, Count So and So, and people became very impatient. Suddenly the Prince himself opened the door and called in a loud voice: 'Maximiliane, Maximiliane, kommen sie herein.'"

It was a sad day when Max Müller again saw the Crown Prince. The end of the old Emperor was soon to come, and there were disquieting rumors of the health of the Emperor who was to be. The occasion was in England, at the Queen's Jubilee of 1887. Then he had lost his distinctness of voice. There were every now and then more favorable signs, a clearness of timbre. He was talking to Max Müller, when one of his aides de camp came to him, saying, "Not another word, your royal Highness."

There are many anecdotes of Tennyson which tend to show that he was a pleasant or an unpleasant companion at dinner, according to the weather. The Queen of Holland wanted a luncheon with celebrities, and Stanley gave the repast at the Deanery, inviting the lions. There were to be present Tennyson, Monckton Milnes, (Lord Houghton,) Huxley, and other illustrious ones. When the luncheon was ready, Tennyson did not turn up.

"Stanley suggested that we should not wait any longer, but the Queen refused to sit down before the poet's arrival. At last it was suggested that Tennyson might be mooning about the cloisters, and so he was. He was caught and was placed next to the Queen.

"The Queen knew wonderfully well how to hide her crown and put everybody at their ease. She took the conversation into her own hands, and kept the ball rolling during the whole luncheon. But she got nothing out of Tennyson. He was evidently in low spirits, and, sitting next to him, I could hear how to every question the Queen addressed him he answered: 'Yes, Ma'am.' 'No, Ma'am,' and at last, by a great effort, 'Ma'am, there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question.' He then turned to me and said in a whisper, a loud whisper: 'I wish they had put some of you talking fellows next to Regina.'"

A Story of Bourget's.

SOME REMARKS IN IT ABOUT THE GREAT AMERICAN PUBLIC.

In the French portion of "Cosmopolis" M. Paul Bourget writes a pretty story in that series which he calls "Voyageuses." How far there is a foundation of fact for the episode we do not know. "Si non e vero ben trovato."

Many years ago M. Bourget had been attracted by the religious character of a church near Sienna called "San Spirito in Val d'Elsa," and had been struck by the fervor of its venerable priest, Dom Casalta, who celebrated the mass.

In that church there was a very old Italian picture which M. Bourget delighted in. It was the property of Dom Casalta. The good father had been offered a great deal of money for it, but he had invariably declined to part with it. Ten years had elapsed, when last year M. Bourget went to Sienna to visit the church and renew his acquaintance with the priest. M. Bourget's companion was a quondam Parisian friend, Bernard de la Nauve. La Nauve is represented as a gentleman, a habitué of the clubs and the most eminent of connoisseurs, but whose business was in a measure to buy and sell pictures or any kind of rare object. La Nauve is honest enough in his way, and if you buy of him and at his price you are certain to have as your own a picture the signature of which cannot be questioned. La Nauve may have in some way that love of art which Balzac's "Cousin Pons" possessed, and the French clubman would have liked to have kept for himself such treasures as he found, only he had a fatal inclination for cards, and so when he lost heavily at baccarat, by selling a picture the deficit was made up. Then he looked up "his petroleum or pork magnate, recently landed from New York," and his precious picture was converted into a check. La Nauve asks M. Bourget:

"'Do you know ——, the American? The hotel he is building in the Avenue of the Bois de Boulogne is very fine. I shall have to show it you some day. He has taken my advice about two or three minor matters there. There are marvels in that house of his, and particularly his Italian paintings. That astonishes you, does it not?'

"'Nothing about Americans astonishes me,' I replied. 'They are the feudal lords, the magnificos of to-day. It is perfectly natural that being the heirs of the feudal lords and magnificos of the past—'

"'Feudal lords!' interrupted La Nauve, with that visible disdain of a man in whose veins courses the blood of an aristocratic race many centuries old, and who despises these richards, even if he fleeces them. 'They are nothing but overgrown infants, who play with the things of old Europe as if they were toys.'"

When M. Bourget and La Nauve arrive at Sienna the first thing they do is to take a carriage and visit the old church, and M. Bourget asks about Dom Casalta. The church, which was once so admirably kept, they find in bad order. Dom Casalta is dead. The church shows that. Spiders have spun their webs over the capitals of the columns. There is a colony of sparrows that have soiled the floor. Of all the Casalta family there is only his niece, Pia, who is alive. She alone treasures the memory of her uncle. A commonplace cleric, Dom Malvano, has taken Dom Casalta's place.

Pia recognizes M. Bourget as a friend of her departed saint, and tells how Dom Casalta was refused burial in the church he lived to embellish; that he sleeps in unconsecrated ground not far from the church.

As to La Nauve, whether it be Dom Casalta or Dom Malvano who is alive or dead, that makes no matter of difference to him. Why should it? La Nauve, true to his instincts, walks around the church picture hunting. Can there be anything here worth a second glance? Then suddenly M. Bourget sees La Nauve, with a smile of triumph on his lips and his eyes all flashing. He is in a complete state of exultation. He has seen the picture, Dom Casalta's picture. Instantly its merits have been recognized. Pia had decked it with her own belongings. All that she prized most she had lavished in decorating the frame and in fashioning the curtain which hid the picture from common eyes. Had La Nauve torn back the curtain so as to see it?

La Nauve is expatiating to M. Bourget on the superb quality of the picture:

"'It is a marvel!' That is what he cried, forgetting that we were in a church. "Was ever gold put on so daintily? And those faces, and the ornaments, and the armor! What kind of a pencil did those old masters paint with? Did they use a magifying glass? How could they perceive those wonderful details, the hair, those aureoles, the eyelashes, those mouths, and in such a restricted space! Do you know that this is the motive of that Tobit at the Académie in Florence, which some attribute to Pollajuolli, others to Botticelli? To have seen only this gem is worth a trip to Tuscany. Only the frame is hideous. We must have it stripped of such extravagances.'

"'Fortunately she does not understand you,' said I, intimating the presence of Pia. 'That is her doing, and she is proud of it.'"

Pia tells M. Bourget how unhappy she is. She is not strong. Her relatives are not exactly unkind. She cannot work in the fields. She supports herself as she may by her needle. Then Pia, with lowered head, leaves the church. Now M. Bourget hears two voices bargaining:

"One voice says: 'Three hundred livres cash. That's a great deal of money.' The

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other voice replies: 'It is worth 500 livres, and I will take that or nothing.'

"'Let us split the difference—say 400.'

"'No; 500.'

"'But I don't want the frame, and I tell you what I will do. I will buy a nice picture and send it you, of the exact size and just fitted for the space.'

"'Well, in that case, call it 450, and not a paolo less.'

"'Well, I have the money about me, and while I count it you draw up a receipt.'

It was La Nauve and Dom Malvano chaffering over Dom Casalta's much-beloved picture."

What could M. Bourget do? Could he make La Nauve understand that he was committing a sacrilege? There was La Nauve, handling the crisp notes, with the happiest of faces—that peculiar look of the collector when he has made an extraordinarily good bargain:

"'What a lucky idea that was I had of asking that fellow if he would sell me the picture! If only I could buy the whole church, I would risk it. And to think of getting the picture for 450. And I think I was stupid about it, for I might have had it for less.'

"'Do not carry out your bargain, my dear La Nauve,' I said. 'Do not, I pray you.'

"'And why?' he asked, his face showing an entire want of consciousness.

"'Because this fellow, as you call him, has not the right to sell this picture, for this reason it does not belong to him. I know that, for I was the first to tell Dom Casalta how valuable it was. It was his private property, and he left it to the church. Consequently this man is taking money for an object he cannot lay any claim to. * * *.'

"'You may be right,' replied La Nauve, 'but suppose I yield to your scruples? Tomorrow comes a visitor—an Englishman, an American * * * or a Siennese or Pisan jobber, and he sees the panel and he bargains for it and carries it off. * * * It is the destiny of this picture. It leaves the San Spirito and goes to a certain entresol in the Rue Marignan.' The money is passed over to Dom Malvano and the receipt is obtained."

Poor Pia! What was she to do? M. Bourget, horror-stricken, determined to quit the place. Then there was a disturbance. La Nauve, Dom Malvano, and the sexton were gesticulating. The picture had been spirited away. It was not in the church. Who had been the thief?

Pia, pale and trembling, was questioned. She declared that she "had it not." She was threatened with the police, the carabineers. "Then who has it?" asked Don Malvano. At last Pia, tortured with questions, replied: "The picture is where it belongs." There might have been a lawsuit and some ugly disclosures made. At last a little boy said that he had seen Pia hurrying to the tomb of Dom Casalta, and she was carrying something. Then the picture was found, hidden behind the altar, where the old priest was buried.

What became of the 450 lire? Dom Malvano pocketed them. "Let the Frenchman manage it as he pleases," he remarked, and he went on his way. There stood Pia in her agony. On her face there was no sign of contrition, only a look of hatred and defiance, directed toward La Nauve.

"'Is there a pen?' inquired La Nauve. 'Ah, there is one. Then do you translate in Italian what I will write in French: "I, Bernard de la Nauve, resident of Paris, No. 20 Rue de Marignan, declare that I restore to Mademoiselle Pia—what is her family name—Beltrani?—a panel representing Tobit and the three angels, which picture was sold me by Dom Malvano for the sum of 450 lire, and conjoined to this is the receipt for the same." There, I have signed it, and the date is correct. It is all in order, I fancy.' 'La Nauve,' said I, 'give me your hand, and pray accept my excuses, for I may have been inclined to be rather more than frank a little while ago.'"

It was the boulevardier who spoke. "It's all forgotten. Only promise me that you will never tell this story to the club. They might take me for a Tom Noddy, a Jobard, and I think I fill the bill. But do you know what I hope for? That that little girl will pray for me occasionally. That never does any harm. Only see how happy she looks," and then he added, in graver tones, "Do you know, it is good sometimes to prove to yourself that your present acts are better than has been your past life?" * * *

Hartley Coleridge.

HIS FATHER'S LOVE, HIS WAYWARD LIFE, AND SOME OF THE VERSE HE WROTE.

In the corner of the parish churchyard at Grasmere, in the lake district of England, the most charming in England, nearly parallel to the roadside, lie the remains of Hartley Coleridge, eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, born Sept. 19, 1796, died Jan. 6, 1849. Around the circular headstone to his memory is sculptured in old English this simple inscription—

"By Thy grace and passion, good Lord deliver us."

On the birth of this wayward child of genius to the muse "inclined," his father, away from home at the time, when the child was presented to him on his return expressed his feelings in a letter to his friend Charles Lloyd thus:

"When I first saw the child I did not feel that thrill and overflowing affection which I expected. I looked on it with a melancholy gaze; my mind was intensely contemplative, and my heart only sad. But when two hours after I saw it in on the bosom of its mother, on her arm, and her tearful eye watching its little features, then I was thrilled and melted and gave it the kiss of a father."

Shortly after he put his impressions in the following beautiful verse:

"Charles, my slow heart was only sad when first
I scanned the face of feeble infancy;
For dimly on my thoughtful spirit burst
All I had been, and all my child might be!
But when I saw it on its mother's arm,
And hanging at her bosom, (she the while
Bent o'er its features with a tearful smile,)
Then was I thrilled and melted and most warm
Impressed a father's kiss; and all beguiled
Of dark remembrance and presageful fear,
I seemed to see an angel-form appear.
'Twas ever thine, beloved woman mild!
So for the mother's sake the child was dear,
And dearer was the mother for the child."

In a letter to a friend shortly after, announcing the birth of his first child and son, he writes:

"His name is David Hartley Coleridge. I hope that ere he be a man, if God designs him for a continuance in this life, his head will be convinced and his heart saturated with the truths so aptly supported by that great master of Christian philosophy."

But, alas, while Hartley, the name he subsequently took, inherited much of his father's talents and genius, he inherited also many of his infirmities, with a vacillating will, which made his life unhappy and disappointing to his friends, who believed that his intellectual endowments were of a high order, and with the trend of his mind, in due time, he would achieve distinction as a writer of prose and verse; but those high expectations were not fully realized.

After a probationary course of study in a classical school, at the age of nineteen he entered Merton College, Oxford, where he made rapid progress in his studies, and gained the Oriel fellowship—a great distinction, carrying with it many pecuniary advantages, all important to a young man depending upon his own exertions for his future subsistence; but sad to relate, while at the university he contracted habits of intemperance, then very common in collegiate institutions, and was judged by the authorities to have forfeited his claim to its advantages. Great efforts were made to revoke the decision, but all was of no avail. It became a turning point in his life, from which he never recovered.

The stroke came upon his father like a "peal of thunder out of a clear sky." Nothing could exceed his anguish, not, as he said of the temporal consequences of his son's misfortune, heavy and all-important as they were, but for the moral offense which it involved. He did not, however, immediately give way under his calamity, although disappointed, and keenly feeling the disgrace, as he was full of hope and self-confidence. He left the university and went to London, believing that by his pen he there could win position and independence.

He remained in London some two years, writing chiefly for the London magazines and Blackwood; but as this desultory work proved unremunerative, he accepted the proposal to become head master in a school for boys at Ambleside, near his old home, where he remained some four or five years, when he abandoned it, chiefly on the ground of inability to maintain the necessary discipline. His nature was too gentle and yielding, while his will power was inefficient to control boys overflowing with animal spirits and mischief. He then returned to Grasmere, some four miles from Ambleside, to be near his friend Wordsworth, who lived in an unpretending cottage at Rydalmere, as well as for greater seclusion from the outside world. Here he passed the last years of his life, occupying himself in literary work, in prose and verse.

By this time, having acquired considerable reputation as a finished writer of prose and poetry of exquisite beauty, chiefly sonnets, he was engaged to write a work on the "Worthies of Yorkshire," which grew to three volumes, followed shortly after by a volume of poems, a biographical essay on Massinger and Ford, and a collection of miscellaneous essays, writings which were received with such consideration that after his death a second edition was brought out by Moxon of London, edited by his brother Derwent, which was extended to several volumes. In this retreat he penned the following sonnet, and as it conveys the condition of his mind at this period of his life, is well worth transcribing:

"A lonely wanderer upon earth am I,
The waif of nature—like uprooted weed
Borne by the stream, or like a shaken reed,
A frail dependant of the fickle sky;
Far, far away are my natural kin:
The mother that erewhile hath hushed my cry,
Almost hath grown a mere fond memory.
Where is sister's smile? my brother's boisterous din?
Ah! nowhere now, a matron grave and sage,
A holy mother, is that sister sweet.
And that bold brother is a pastor, meet
To guide, instruct, reprove, a sinful sage;
Almost I fear, and yet I fain would greet;
So far astray hath been my pilgrimage."

But, finished and scholarly as was his prose, and tender and metrical his verse, the marvelous powers of his father so eclipsed those of the son that he labored under great disadvantages in establishing for himself a high position in literature. As a result his poetry in a great measure has been classed with that of the minor poets, and yet a late critic observes that his sonnets have been excelled only by Milton and Wordsworth.

His poetic power, however, was by no means limited to the sonnet or to the poetry of sentiment. He managed the so-called heroic couplet with much skill, and displayed vigorous descriptive power. His poems spring naturally from the soil, like flowers, which seem to grow up by their own sweet will, but in reality controlled by the law of their being.

He cherished the memory of his father with the greatest reverence, and he manifested such a filial love throughout his life as largely to atone for many of his shortcomings in other relations—a beautiful example of which is a dedicatory sonnet affixed to his first book of poems, which we quote:

"Father, and Bard revered, to whom I owe,
Whate'er it be, my little art of numbers,
Thou, in thy night watch o'er my cradled slumbers,
Did'st meditate the verse that lives to show,
(And long shall live, when we alike are low,)
Thy prayer how ardent, and thy hope so strong,
That I should learn of nature's self the song,
The love which none but nature's pupils know.

The prayer was heard; I wander'd like a breeze
By mountain brooks and solitary meres,
And gather'd there the shapes and phantasies
Which, mixt with passions of my sadder years,
Compose this book. If good therein there be
That good, my sire, I dedicate to thee."

He wrote another on his mother after her death:

"Oh! my dear mother, art thou still awake?
Or art thou sleeping on thy maker's arm,
Waiting in slumber for the shrill alarm
Ordain'd to give the world its final shake?
Art thou with 'interlunar night' opaque,
Clad like a worm while waiting for its wings?
Or doth the shadow of departed things
Dwell on thy soul as on a breezeless lake?
Oh, would that I could see thee in thy heaven,
For one half hour and know I was forgiven
For all the pain and doubt and rankling shame
Which I have caused to make thee weep or sigh.
Bootless the wish! for where thou art on high,
Sin casts no shadow, sorrow hath no name."

His religious convictions were deep and abiding. He never missed a day without reading some portion of his Bible, or his well-thumbed Prayer Book; indeed, many of his sonnets are on religious themes; yet, as with other great geniuses, he had a mystical humorous vein, and the stories related by him are quite numerous. The following, by Canon Butler, is worth transcribing:

"One evening he was expected at tea by the Greens. They waited a long time, but Hartley did not make his appearance. At last, about 9 o'clock, he entered the house. 'Why, Mr. Coleridge,' said Mrs. Green, 'where have you been? We have waited for you ever so long, till we could wait no longer; but never mind, you shall have some fresh tea, and then tell us what you have been doing. Have you been all by yourself?' 'No, I have been in very pleasant company.' 'Well, we are glad to hear it; but who was your companion?' 'The "devvill"' (spelled as pronounced.) 'Bless me, Mr. Coleridge, where was he, and what was he doing?' 'He was in Grasmere Churchyard, sitting on a tombstone, reading a rich man's will. It began with the usual formula, and it went on to say, "Whereas, my eldest son, John, has disobeyed my orders, and entered the army instead of going into business; and whereas, my second son, Robert, has married a penniless girl"—and so through other members of the family—"I bequeath £20,000 in the Three Per Cent. Consols to the S. P. G., and £25,000 in the Three Per Cent. Reduced to the C. M. S."—and so on with other sums variously invested. And, when the devvill had got so far, he folded up the will and said to himself: "Ah, ah! that will do. I can have him at any time." A very instructive and amusing companion, Mrs. Green, is the devvill, if the people only knew it.'"

As already remarked, the last years of Hartley Coleridge were spent in a small cottage on the banks of the Lake of Grasmere, about a mile from the residence of Wordsworth, in the midst of a region of singular beauty and grandeur—"meet nurse for a poetic child." His life there was that of a recluse, mostly divided between solitary walks and studies. He seemed to have no personal relations with the families of gentlemen residing in the neighborhood, and he rarely crossed the path of the tourists who, at certain seasons of the year swarmed like Autumnal leaves in that lovely region. This arose from no inherent unsociableness of nature, but more than anything else from the consciousness of his unfortunate habits and the sting of self-reproach which they left behind. Over his foibles the charitable veil has long since been drawn—his broken and imperfect life passed away to mingle with that which is spiritual and eternal. Let him who has never fallen look with tenderness and compassion on the grave of Hartley Coleridge beneath the cypress in the vale of Grasmere's churchyard, and pray that in a better world his soul has found a peace which was denied him here on earth.

This imperfect sketch of Hartley Coleridge may be fittingly closed by a few lines extracted from a poem almost prophetic, addressed to him when he was six years old by the poet Wordsworth:

O blessed vision, happy child,
Thou art so exquisitely mild,
I think of thee with many fears
For what may be thy lot in future years.
I thought of times when pain might be thy guest;
Lord of thy house and hospitality,
And grief, uneasy lover, never rest
But when she sat within the touch of thee.
* * * * * * *
Thou art a dewdrop, which the morn brings forth,
Ill-fitted to sustain unkindly shocks,
Or to be trailed along the soiling earth;
A gem that glitters while it lives
And no forwarding gives;
But at the touch of wrong without
Slips in a moment out of life.

J. W. H.

Booksellers' Grievances.

SOME OF THOSE WHICH PREVAIL IN ENGLAND AND STEPS FOR THE REMEDY OF THEM.

The general public may be assumed to possess a vital interest in the business affairs of booksellers—at any rate that portion of the public which buys books. The following article, written by "one behind the scenes," printed in The Pall Mall Gazette, sheds a good deal of light on the difficulties under which these men in England have been laboring:

It is now fairly certain that the public will have to pay 5s., or perhaps even 6s., for their six-shilling novels before 1897 is out. The customary 4s. 6d. does not pay the booksellers, and these meek creatures have at last struck. Their association is not strong enough to order the booksellers of the United Kingdom to sell at a less discount, so they have astutely pushed the responsibility of the move on to the Publishers' Association. This is a compact and well-organized society, with every facility for conducting a successful boycott on any recalcitrant booksellers.

The trouble is that bookselling has not yielded 20s. in the pound for many years past, and therefore the bookseller has had to sell stationery, fancy goods, and—oh, the shame of it!—even tobacco to eke out a livelihood. Only the novels of some half-dozen modern authors are ever stocked, as there is no margin in the business for speculating in the works of new writers. What is proposed is that the publishers, in

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conjunction with the wholesale booksellers, (there are really only two of the latter in existence,) should issue a manifesto ordering all booksellers after six months from date to sell only at a certain discount. Any bookseller who proved rebellious, and insisted on giving the old discounts, would at once have his terms "stiffened" by the publishers and wholesale dealers to 25 per cent., so that he would have to sell at a loss. At first the booksellers, as a means of settling the question, endeavored to obtain better terms from the publishers, but this was refused, as there is so little cohesion and so much competition among the booksellers that it was felt the extra discount would only be presented to the public, and the trade be in a worse position than ever. Then the net priced book was invented, but the public would have none of it, and publishers soon found that net books could not be made popular.

The association cannot go further than cut down the discounts of the man who refuses to be dictated to. They cannot say that they will not supply him with books. Many years ago this kind of boycotting was tried by the publishers, and declared illegal by Lord Campbell.

There are obvious disadvantages to the plan about to be tried, but probably they are only temporary. The public will have to pay more for its books, and will not take at all kindly to the new terms at first; indeed, it will no doubt reduce purchases for some considerable time. The author and publisher will in consequence make less, but it is not probable that the reduction in sales will be permanent. The News Agents' Union have been doing successfully for some time past what the booksellers are trying to do. With combination and "moral suasion" the agents in many towns throughout the country have raised the rates of such magazines as The Strand to 6d., instead of the customary 4½d., thereby giving a living profit to a trade that had been rapidly going to decay. This was done without perceptibly affecting the sale. On the whole, when the proposal is carried through and firmly established, it cannot but be beneficial to every one all round. The public, although they will have to pay more for their books, will have a "bookseller" in the real sense of the word to buy from, instead of the usual combination of stationer and draper.

The system has been long in force in Germany, with the result that the bookseller is now an educated man there—one knowing the insides as well as the covers of his stock, and able at once to help and advise his customer, and if necessary suggest a scheme of reading on any special subject.

Although booksellers have as a rule shown an utter absence of pluck and combination, they can occasionally assert themselves and make things very disagreeable for their lords and masters the publishers. The following is an instance in point: In a certain university town the book buyers were living happily and contentedly, although they were only getting a discount of 2d. in the 1s. Suddenly a large draper started a book department and offered 25 per cent. discount. Instantly there was a furor in the town. The publishers' travelers called on the draper and went away with fine fat orders in their pocketbooks. Then the booksellers in the town took counsel together, and when Mr. Smith of Quire & Bound, the eminent publishers, next called in the town, he was asked politely if he were going to visit the draper. On answering in the affirmative, he was told there was nothing for him, and politely wished good morning. This happened at each of the dozen or so booksellers in the town, and when Smith wrote the news home, Quire & Bound quickly got on their hands and knees and closed their account with the drapery firm. One of the largest publishing houses has been foolish enough to stand out, with the result that the booksellers will not have any of its publications on their shelves. Besides seriously irritating the trade all over the country, they are losing many hundreds a year by the boycott. Just a few figures in conclusion to show how wretched this 3d. in the 1s. is, and how impossible it is for a living to be made out of it.

One of the best-known provincial booksellers has been collecting a few statistics, and found that "A turnover of £3,000 per annum, with 2d. in the 1s. discount, will yield a greater profit than a turnover of £10,500 (three and a half times as great as the other) with 25 per cent. discount. With a turnover of £14,000, (published prices,) you receive 56,000 volumes in the year, and dispatch 56,000, equal to a daily handling of about 380 volumes, or a daily weight of about 6 hundredweight of books. For books sold at a discount of 3d. in the 1s. it would require a turnover of £14,000, (published prices,) or a net turnover of £10,500 at 25 per cent. discount, to yield a net profit of £170." Poor bookseller.

Books and Authors.

We have given some few indications relative to M. Zola's famous trilogy, "The Three Cities." The first was "Lourdes," the second will be "Rome," and the third will be "Paris." It is superstition M. Zola fights against. The Macmillan Company will publish the three volumes, "Rome" is ready, "Paris," if we understand, will not be finished for some time to come.

Messrs. Laird & Lee of Chicago will publish a German edition of the great success of the year, "The Jucklins." There is an English edition of "The Jucklins," which, arranged for the stage, has been on the boards for the last eighteen months. Opie Read's "Old Ebenezer" is issued by the same house.

The Messrs. Harper & Brothers have ready a handsome new edition of Mr. Anstey's "Tinted Venus," with illustrations by Bernard Partridge.

In the October Scribner, Mr. Henry Norman's "The Wreck of Greece" will be a most important article. Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff continues his experiences as a day laborer, and becomes a hotel porter, and is nearly starved. Golf will be described and illustrated by Mr. A. B. Frost.

Mr. J. Lincoln Steffens writes "The New Journalism," and Helen Watterson Moody "Women's Clubs." Mr. William Henry Shelton contributes for the October number a story of Confederate prison life, called "The Man with the Bacon Ring." Miss Cecilia Beux's portraits will be illustrated in the same issue.

Mr. S. R. Crockett wrote a pretty child's book for the last holiday season, "Sweetheart Travelers," and has now almost finished a companion story. We are to suppose the Frederick A. Stokes Company will be his publisher.

In the November Century, a series of articles will be begun, written by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Doctor of Science of the University of Pennsylvania, on Maximilian in Mexico. The lady was in Mexico during the times of the ill-fated Emperor and Empress.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. announce as ready for publication M. Guyau's "The Non-Religion of the Future." The author indicates that future of society when science shall occupy the position in the field now taken by religion. The same house has ready M. Taine's posthumous work, "Journeys Through France."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will issue very shortly "Marchesi and Music," by Mathilde Marchesi; "White Man's Africa," by Poultney Bigelow; "My Studio Neighbors," by the late William Hamilton Gibson; "A History of Methodism," by James Buckley, and "John Leighton, Jr.," by Katrina Trask.

For the Fall, Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. present a valuable list of books. Among them are: "The Federalist," by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, edited by Paul Leicester Ford, with very full foot notes, index, and appendix, the last of over 100 pages. "An Introduction to American Literature," by Henry S. Pancoast, with portraits. "The Non-Religion of the Future," a Sociological Study," by M. Guyau. "The Evolution of the Idea of God," by Grant Allen. "The Italians of To-day," by Rene Bazin. "The Evolution of the Aryan," by Rudolph von Ihering. "Journeys Through France," by H. A. Taine, illustrated, 12mo. A new four-volume edition, with portraits, of Taine's "English Literature." "Selections from Matthew Arnold's Prose," edited by Lewis E. Gates of Harvard. "Laboratory Exercises in General Biology," by Harriet Randolph, instructor at Bryn Mawr. A new and greatly enlarged edition of "A Text Book in Physics," by Prof. E. H. Hall of Harvard and J. Y. Bergen, Jr., of the Boston English High School, illustrated. "A Class Book of Plane and Solid Geometry," by Henry W. Keigwin of Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, illustrated. "An Outline Introductory to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason," by Prof. R. M. Wenley of the University of Michigan. "An Elementary Spanish Reader," by Prof. M. M. Ramsey of the Columbian University, illustrated. "Wilhelm Tell," by Schiller, edited by Prof. A. H. Palmer of Yale, illustrated. "Das kalte Herz," by Hauff, new edition, with vocabulary. "Sept des Causeries du Lundi," by Sainte-Beuve, edited by Prof. George M. Harper of Princeton. "La Fille du Député," by Ohnet, edited by George A. D. Beck.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. make the following preliminary Autumn announcements: "A History of Dancing, from the Earliest Ages to Our Own Time," by Gaston Vuillier, fully illustrated; "The Suppressed Letters of Napoleon I., edited by M. Léon Lecestre; "French Literature," by E. Dowden, a new volume in the Literatures of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse; "Natural History," by R. Lydekker and others, illustrated; "The Psychology of Suggestion," by Boris Sidis, with an introduction by Prof. William James; "The Story of the Cowboy," by E. Hough, illustrated, edited by Ripley Hitchcock; "Industrial Freedom," by David Macgregor Means, with an introduction by the Hon. David A. Wells; "Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology," by E. P. Evans; "Bibliography of Education," by Will S. Monroe, edited by the Hon. W. T. Harris; "Punctuation and Other Matters of Form, &c.," by F. Horace Teall; "Curious Homes and Their Tenants," by J. Carter Beard; "Crusoe's Island," by F. A. Ober; "Uncle Sam's Secrets," by O. P. Austin; "Nature Study Readers," by J. F. Troeger, and "The Hall of Shells, by A. S. Hardy, five new volumes in Appleton's Home-Reading Series.

In fiction, the Messrs. Appleton will publish a new novel by Mme. Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins"; "The Mystery of Choice," by Robert W. Chambers; "A Voyage of Consolation," by Mrs. E. C. Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan,) illustrated; "At the Cross Roads," by F. F. Montrésor; "Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B. A.," by F. Anstey, illustrated; "A Phantom Army," by Max Pemberton; "A Passionate Pilgrim," by Percy White; "Sunset," by Mrs. Philip Hicks (Beatrice Whitby;) "Fortune's Footballs," by G. B. Burgin; "The Clash of Arms," by J. Bloundelle-Burton; "God's Foundling," by A. J. Dawson; "A Soldier of Manhattan," by J. A. Altsheler, and "Miss Providence," by Dorothea Gerard.

The Ladies' Home Journal, having taken the interiors of a thousand attractive homes in the United States, has made a selection, and will publish the best of them, 100 in all, in future numbers. The interiors are not the sumptuous ones, but taken of those occupied by persons of moderate means.

Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co. have now nearly ready Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor's novel, "The Vice of Fools"; "For the Love of Tonita and Other Tales from the Mesas," by Charles Fleming Embree; "Phyllis in Bohemia," by L. H. Bickford and Richard Stillman Powell, and "Happiness," by Horace Fletcher.

"Looking Backward," or looking forward or sideways, has its Italian imitation in Signora Paula Mantegazza's "The Year 5000." Here there is a city, "Andropoli" by name. All kinds of vagaries may be expected in this new city, with, of course, ideal reform measures.

Jean Léonard was a friseur and coiffeur, but no common hair did he tress and powder, for it was Queen Marie Antoinette's own beautiful head he embellished. M. Jean Léonard handled the curling irons and the pen, and so he has left his souvenirs. If a barber knows everything to-day, so was he the fountainhead of gossip in the past. He knew all secrets of Versailles and of the Trianon. Alexander Teixeira de Maltos has translated M. Léonard, and Mr. J. W. Bouton will soon have ready a sumptuous edition.

Mrs. Jean Porter Rudd's "Bas' Theres; A Narrative Drama of Tyrol." (The Bulletin Press, Norwich, Conn.,) is an exceedingly clever short story. "The Tower of the Old Schloss" (Putnam's Sons) gave an idea of the author's quality. In "Bas' Theres" there is told in good style the love of Herr Walter for Nannete, the pretty innkeeper's daughter. Bas' Theres is the aunt who manages everything, and would have had Nannete marry her son Petrus, who is a bad fellow, but finally the girl is wedded to Walter. Tyrol and its peasantry are all graphically described.

Franklin on the Boston Tea Party.

A LETTER OF REGRET ABOUT IT THAT HE SENT TO MEN IN BOSTON FROM LONDON.

Franklin's moderation in the early years of the conflict of this country with England is well known; he with many other strong and patriotic minds hoped that the Colonies might secure redress without a resort to arms. How he viewed the Boston Tea Party is perhaps not so well known. He was in London at the time, and the following is a letter that he wrote to several men in Boston—ardent patriots, among them Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The original of the letter is in the New York Public Library among the Adams papers. It is printed in the September Bulletin of the Library:

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1774.

Gentlemen: I received the Honour of your Letter dated Decr. 21, containing a distinct Account of the Proceedings at Boston relative to the Tea imported there, and of the Circumstances that occasioned its Destruction. I communicated the same to Lord Dartmouth, with some other Advices of the same import. It is yet unknown what Measures will be taken here on the Occasion; but the Clamour against the Proceeding is high and general. I am truly concern'd, as I believe all considerate Men are with you, that there should seem to any a Necessity for carrying Matters to such Extremity, as, in a Dispute about Publick Rights, to destroy private Property; This (notwithstanding the Blame justly due to those who obstructed the Return of the Tea) it is impossible to justify with People so prejudiced in favour of the Power of Parliament to tax America, as most are in this Country. ——As the India Company however are not our Adversaries, and the offensive Measure of sending their Teas did not take its Rise with them, but was an Expedient of the Ministry to serve them and yet avoid a Repeal of the old Act, I cannot but wish & hope that before any compulsive Measures are thought of here, our General Court will have shewn a Disposition to repair the Damage and make Compensation to the Company. This all our Friends here wish with me; and that if War is finally to be made upon us, which some threaten, an Act of violent Injustice on our part, unrectified, may not give a colourable Pretence for it. A speedy Reparation will immediately set us right in the Opinion of all Europe. And tho' the Mischief was the Act of Persons unknown, yet as probably they cannot be found or brought to answer for it, there seems to be some reasonable Claim on the Society at large in which it happened. Making voluntarily such Reparation can be no Dishonour to us or Prejudice to our Claim of Rights, since Parliament here has frequently considered in the same Light similar Cases; and only a few Years since, when a valuable Saw-mill, which had been erected at a great Expense was violently destroyed by a Number of Persons supposed to be Sawyers, but unknown, a Grant was made out of the Publick Treasury of Two Thousand Pounds to the Owner as a Compensation.——I hope in thus freely (and perhaps too forwardly) expressing my Sentiments & Wishes, I shall not give Offence to any. I am sure I mean well; being ever with sincere Affection to my native Country, and great Respect to the Assembly and yourselves, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant B FRANKLIN.

Honble Thomas Cushing, Sam'l Adams, John Hancock, William Phillips, Esquires.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Verdi; Man and Musician. By Frederick F. Crowest. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral. By Charles William Stubbs. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Norman Macleod. By John Wellwood. 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Social Transformations of the Victorian Age. By T. H. S. Escott. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Sir Walter Scott. By George Saintsbury. 12mo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Life of John Sterling. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Thomas and Matthew Arnold and Their Influence on English Education. By Sir Joshua Fitch. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Strong attractions will be presented in

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

of Sunday, Sept. 19.

Among the features will be:

THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Full-page portrait of John McCullagh, head of the Police Department of New York City, with a record of his career.

WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY WOMEN

Handsome portraits of Mrs. Archibald McKay, Mrs. Alan Loney of New York, Miss Mary Sargent of Brookline, Mass., and of Miss Mary Patterson, daughter of Judge Patterson of New York Supreme Court.

THE INSURRECTION IN INDIA

Illustrations bearing upon this awful situation.

CLEO DE MERODE

Full page of portraits of the famous Parisian dancer in various attitudes.

THE DRAMA

Portraits of Effie Shannon, Harry Conor, Lawrence Caird, Herbert Kelcey, William J. Le Moyne, Hope Ross as Caroline in "Secret Service," Rosie Boote, one of the dancers of the "In Town" Company; Norma Whalley, Minnie Hunt of the "In Town" Company, Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," Roland Reed and Isadore Rush in "The Wrong Mr. Wright," and scenes from "In Town" and "Change Alley."

NOTABLE MEN

Portraits of the Rev. Lawrence McComb, new pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Church; the Rev. Father Deshon, the new head of the Paulist Fathers of New York City; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, who has recently refused the Presidency of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. William M. Tinker, new pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

A WELL-KNOWN PAINTER

The Studio of F. S. Church of New York, illustrated and described, with some sketches made by Mr. Church.

THE UNITARIAN CONVENTION

Illustrations in connection with the forthcoming convention at Saratoga. Portraits of the Rev. Dr. D. W. Morehouse, the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Van Ness, the Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick, the Rev. Dr. Clay MacCauley, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford, United States Senator George F. Hoar, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the Rev. Dr. Rush R. Shippen, Mrs. Emily Fifield, John Fiske, LL. D., and Charles C. Everett, D. D., LL. D.

THE ARION SOCEITY

The forthcoming celebration of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the magnificent clubhouse. Pictures of the interior of the club. Portraits of George Ehret, Richard Katzenmayer, E. C. Schaefer, and President Weinacht.

The news pages will present "All the News That's Fit to Print," Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Croquet; Its History, Rules, and Secrets. By Arthur Lillie. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Certain Accepted Heroes. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Insurance in Connecticut. By P. Henry Woodward. Quarto. Boston: D. H. Hurd & Co.

The Effect of Maritime Command on Land Campaigns Since Waterloo. By Major C. E. Callwell. 12mo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D., and the Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. By James Boswell, Esq. Edited by Percy Fitzgerald. Large octavo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

FICTION.

The Old Curiosity Shop. By Charles Dickens. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $3.

The Express Messenger and Other Tales of the Rail. By Cy Warman. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas. By Col. H R. Gordon 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Painted Desert. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Mrs. Keith's Crime. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

An Open-Eyed Conspiracy. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Seraphita. By H. de Balzac. 12mo. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Lourdes. By Emile Zola. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $2.